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Canada's Weekly Newsmagazine

June 4, 2001

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GARTH'S BACK
THE BUZZ AROUND
DRABINSKY

MOVIES AT WAR
APOCALYPSE
THEN AND NOW

MISSING



IN DECEMBER, 1994, GAVIN HOLLETT DISAPPEARED IN THE COMPANY OF HIS MOTHER, PHYLLIS. His father, Doug Gibbon, has not seen him since. Hundreds of parental abductions take place every year, most of them fuelled by acrimonious separations. And authorities are often powerless to track down the young victims.

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Magazine is a publication owned and published by Maclean's Inc. (the "Company"). The Company is a subsidiary of the Canadian Press Inc. (the "CP"). The Company is a member of the Canadian Press Association (the "CPA"). The Company is a member of the Canadian Press Association (the "CPA"). The Company is a member of the Canadian Press Association (the "CPA").

Week

Macleans

CANADA WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER

COVER

MISSING

Don Gibson lost his son, Grant Gibson, in 1994, when the boy's mother also disappeared. He is among hundreds of Canadians devastated by parental abduction.



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Leon Shapiro landed at D-Day as a Canadian war correspondent, an experience that propelled him into becoming an international literary celebrity.



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He's even putting on a show. The impressive Garth Drabinsky, the fallen impresario of such hits as *The Phenomenon of the Opera*, is reborn as a authorizing guru.



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Ambassador Guillermo Roldanovsky is bringing a very Canadian approach to fighting the drug trade in the troubled South American country of Colombia.



ROGERS MEDIA

From the Editor



A business like any other

In her days as editor of Montreal's publication *Flare* in the 1990s, Bonnie Fuller's reputation as a workaholic was already well established. Staffers at the time recall how on one occasion, Fuller, nine months pregnant, was tinkering with last-minute changes to layout—when a colleague suddenly noticed her grimacing and regularly looking at her watch. Fuller, in the early stages of labour, was timing her contractions; she insisted on closing the magazine before going to the hospital to give birth. When she moved to *Montreal*—the world's most demanding media market—to become one of its most in-demand editors, she continued to awe people with her desire. Still, that wasn't enough to awe Fuller, age 44, from at least a temporary dentition last week, as she was removed from her position as editor of *Globe* magazine. Although sales initially increased under her, they had declined recently, and she had burned heads with senior executives of the magazine's owner, CanWest Publications Inc.

Fuller will resurface somewhere soon, but the incident serves as a reminder that in the end, journalism is a business like any other in some respect: exigencies like profitability, maintaining market share and operating as efficiently as possible exist alongside the commercial mission of serving the public's right-to-know. The media sector these days is in flux: conglomerates are buying newspapers, magazines and television stations in search of the magic property of convergence, debate has begun anew over whether—or when—to lift foreign-ownership restrictions on Canadian media properties, and everyone is studying ways to meet the shifting interests of an ever-shifting audience.

Largely because of the newspaper was between the *Notre-Dame* and *The Globe and Mail*, recent years have marked a boom time for journalists, with more jobs and higher salaries.

Lately, that has changed dramatically. Senior executives at both papers acknowledge that the war has become no contest for both sides. The *Globe* is offering buyouts to reduce the size of its newsroom staff, while Conrad Black, CEO of Hollinger Newspapers, plans editorial cuts at his papers, and the Sun Media chain recently reduced its workforce by five per cent.

Montreal, as regular readers know, has launched a process of redefining how we see our role as Canada's newspaper. We are moving in a direction that focuses less on last week's news, and more on discussion of ongoing issues of debate. We think there are many advantages to doing so, but there is a cost in human terms we don't need to many people as we once did. Last week, we announced our intention to implement layoffs shortly that could reduce staff by up to a dozen members. It is a painful time.

Business always have a supply of sensible-sounding arguments to offer any time a staff reduction occurs, and in this case, we also think we have solid reasons for doing so. But if we ignore the toll such action takes on a personal level, the process becomes needlessly dehumanizing. Newspapers and magazines regularly report on job losses in other sectors, usually employing a matter-of-fact tone when we do so. Sometimes, journalists believe as though we exist outside of the conditions that affect society at large. Not so.

Andy Vukobratovic

response@mcgraw-hill.ca to comment on From the Editor

NEWSROOM NOTES

The pain of abduction

In her 13 years at *Montreal*, Senior Writer Patricia Chisholm has often covered social and family issues for the magazine. With this week's cover, she tackles the problem of parental abduction. In reporting the story, Chisholm says she was struck by what is rarely glimpsed behind the headlines—the prolonged efforts on the part of parents

left behind to get their children back, and the immense pain inflicted on all family members. "I was impressed by the doggedness of the parents, how they are willing to put everything on hold to find the kids," Chisholm says.

She was also struck by their frustration with the system, and by how difficult it can be to track down a missing child when a spouse decides to disappear—often

without a trace. "Sometimes," she says, "it means if you don't do the detective work yourself, it won't happen." Chisholm also notes that, being the parent of young children herself, this was a particularly wrenching and poignant story to report. "Imagine how it feels," she says, "if one day your child is gone, seemingly forever." As her story makes clear, too many parents know that pain.



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The Mail

Unanswerable why

"Cancer, why me?" certainly struck a chord (Cover, May 21). In October, 1988, I survived radical throat and neck surgery for squamous cell carcinoma. The pleasures of food were removed from me and the cancer is spreading in my lungs. As a non-smoker who exercised regularly and was very careful about my diet, I have said these very words to myself many times. Nurses at the hospital where I recuperated told me that they are seeing more and more non-smokers coming in with cancers that formerly were found mainly among smokers, i.e., cancers of the tongue, mouth, throat and larynx. I live on a province where the land is regularly treated with weed and pest sprays. We sit among oil wells giving off poisonous gases. In other parts of Canada, we have polluted air and water, as well as waste dumps left behind by mining and manufacturing activities. Perhaps the question should be: "Why not?"

Howard Spencer, Weyburn, Sask.

After six cancers in the past 18 years—and I'm only 39—I've never asked the question "Why me?" When I go to the place where the question could be an-

swered, it really won't matter anymore. My father told me upon my first diagnosis, ovarian cancer while I was pregnant with my son, that if I was able to help just one other person going through the same thing, that was my answer to "why?" In October, I opened a breast cancer awareness store in Toronto, and in February, I launched an adult wish foundation for people living with breast cancer. Instead of asking why, I made lemonade from the lemons.

Gloria Barker, Toronto

This is in response to the opponent who sees progress in the quest for nutritional food as the single target now available in fast-food restaurants.

What progress indeed! Learning to cook at the way to go, not wearing open-mouthed for a lesser evil from a fast-food restaurant.

Clio Solberg Koyanovich, Edmonton

Water bugs

I was impressed with your excellent article about the contrasting thirst microbes pose to the safety of our country's drinking water ("A bug's life," Canada, May 21). The comment "it's worth getting to know some of the bugs that have no business in our drinking water" leads me to ask if our politicians are "getting to know" these microbes, and if so, why the complacency?

Harriet Patten, London, Ont.

My son was infected with Giardia when he was very young, and we are still dealing with the effects six years later. While Giardia is a minor problem as a waterborne disease, it is common in day-care centres and any other institution conducive to fecal-oral contact. While in some people Giardia causes a week or two of intestinal trouble, it can also become a chronic infection, as it did in my son. Diagnostics are not easy, as argued by your article. The test available in Canada are time-consuming. I sus-

Bereft in B.C.

In his Dec. 1, 1975, essay for *Maclean's* (reprinted in his book *Last Page First*), Allen Fotheringham reminded us that Angus Macdonald of CCF had aptly described politics in Canada with the observation that "in the Maritime politics was a disease, in Ontario a business, on the Prairies a protest and in British Columbia a commitment." I regret to say that B.C. politics ("Back to the land," Canada, May 28) is no longer very entertaining. Granted, there was the Marijuana party, but by its platform, it should really call itself the B.C. Hemp party. The only thing that seems to have gone up in smoke is its sense of humor. There were no Rhinos, no Silly party, no *Amor de Cosmos*. Never mind who's leading the government here, who's going to make us laugh?

M. L. Marshall, Campbell River, B.C.

Just a lot of patients are trying to cope with their child's chronic inactivity on top, diagnosing it as laziness intolerance or a host of other possible causes, while all along the culprit is a person picked up in day care.

Jurijana Lavigne-Lewis, Rosset, Ont.

Entitled to a seat

So, Barbara Amiel thinks that it is all right for a common carrier to discriminate against a person who is overweight since accommodating them imposes a financial burden on the service provider ("Tying to be seen never last," May 21). Why am I not surprised? Amiel is correct, though we are heading for never-never land where those who do not fit the norm are simply not welcome to participate.

Jim Eager, Toronto

What may be considered entitlements for some may not be considered entitlements for others. Consider the following: should someone who inherited a fortune without having worked for it be "entitled" to certain benefits (including a larger airline seat) that someone less fortunate—often hardworking—is not. Or better said, should someone who inherited into a fortune be "entitled" to certain benefits that

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Over to You • Shelley Divnich Haggart

Parking on the past

Tucked away behind the liquor store off Lakeshore Road in Sarnia, Ont., there is a small plot of land enclosed with a chain-link fence. Progress and civilization surround it. On one side lies the liquor store parking lot, while the other sides face single-family houses several decades old. Traffic speeds down Lakeshore, and few people will notice this spot as they pass.

Forgotten patches of land are not unusual in our cities, so what makes this one an oddity? My ancestors are buried there. I don't know how old the Kennedy family cemetery is—only that it is the final resting place of my great-grandparents and several of their children. The weathered and leaning stones indicate at least one generation before my great-grandparents may be buried there as well. A tall, four-sided stone in the centre displays birth and death dates on all sides, marking as many as seven or eight generations. Many stones are unreadable—time and nature have taken their toll on the engraving. Others have almost sunk out of sight. At some point in time, the family owned the fence to keep the grounds from becoming a place for teens to party.

In resident patches along that fence, my hat convolved itself, providing a buffer between the grounds and the outside world. Except for the gravestones, it could be a vacant lot anywhere.

I was nine years old when I was first introduced to this place of my history. Passing through Sarnia, my aunt stopped to let me have a look. I remember that we had to climb the fence—no one seemed to know who has the key. The words were hard to hear, and for the first time I saw people say up close. I don't remember much else about that visit. I just thought it was cool that my family had its own cemetery.

A decade later, I was living in Sarnia, and my cemetery appeared on the front page of the Lambton College newspaper. A journalism student had taken it upon himself to investigate this local mystery. There weren't many answers to be found. An elderly cousin appeared to own the property. My great-uncle—who lived in Sarnia—had paid to have the words cleared after moving a neighbor from the city, and she was the recipient of the plot's insurance.

Another decade or so has passed, and our family has been



approached by a lawyer. It seems someone wants to buy the property, or part of it, and turn it into more parking. Some relatives, like me, have expressed shock and disapproval when asked to sign anything.

It's true, sometimes we need to bury the past, but must we pave it over? In the constant battle between progress and preserving our heritage, progress is winning. In my own home town, the

Presque Bay Hotel was nestled between hotels and parking garages, with Casino Windsor only a few blocks away. From this site, British and Canadian forces launched their successful attack on Detroit in 1812. In the Rebellion of 1837-1838, the Battle of Windsor was fought behind this house. Its future seems secure—since it began housing Windsor's Community Museum it has earned official protection. But the future has marched right to the doorstep; the building can't even be seen until you're almost on top of it.

So much of our heritage has been lost. Our children think of Landy's Lane in Niagara Falls as a place where merry-go-rounds and amusements can be found. They don't connect the name with the bloodiest battle ever fought on Canadian soil. It was here that the American invasion was brought to a halt.

But once again we've marked the spot with casinos and concrete. Across Canada, the odd plaque commemorates significant people or events that shaped the country—but most people don't stop to read them.

And now the push for parking downtown. My personal heritage? Eventually developers will pave over the efforts of my great-grandmother, a widow with 10 children, who scraped together dimes to pay for a stone to be placed at her parents' grave years ago.

My ancestors were not farmers; they didn't own wars or financial institutions or anything else that might have earned them a place in the history books. They were too busy doing our living, finding children, keeping body and soul together. And there aren't many left who remember them at all. We just know where they lived and where they died. After years of effort just to be average, they were buried in a small plot of land, which now sits in the shadow of the liquor store, just off Lakeshore Road in Sarnia, Ont. Some of them have been there for more than a century. Can we let them rest?

Shelley Divnich Haggart of Windsor, Ont., answers in *After a Being Buried*

by Dennis DesRosiers



What vehicles do Canadians like to buy?

I have often said that the three words that best describe success in the automotive sector are product, product, product. It does not matter whether the company is Asian, European or North American or whether it is a major player or operates in a small niche — if it comes up with a product that meets the needs of consumers or captures the imagination of the buying public, it will sell and sell well.

In some cases, it may be that an entire vehicle is well designed. Or the attraction may be a particular feature on an existing vehicle. An example of this is the passenger-side sliding door feature that revitalized the minivan segment a few years ago.

The amount of differentiated product in the marketplace is now quite remarkable. There are currently about 150 unique makes and models for sale. If this is extended to include various trim levels and engine types, the number jumps to more than 500 vehicles. Within five years, there will be about 250 unique models and by the end of the decade about 300. With various body styles and engine options, consumers could have over 1,000 vehicles to choose from.

Much of this product expansion is driven by the production capabilities of the vehicle companies. They now have the ability by using flexible manufacturing techniques to produce smaller numbers of different vehicles using the



What vehicles do Canadians like to buy?

Compact and intermediate-sized cars, together with minivans and pick-ups, accounted for close to 75 per cent of vehicle purchases by Canadians in the year 1999, considerably higher than Americans.

same basic engineering — what we in the automotive industry call "platforms." Volkswagen, for example, builds the Golf, Jetta and Beetle while Audi builds the A3 and TT, all on the same platform. Chrysler does the same with the Insignia, Conquest, LH5 and 300M. They do this to save engineering and manufacturing costs. It's essential they end up with a lot more choice of products but a lot less engineering.

But does the Canadian consumer care about all this choice — are they embracing these many additional products? To begin with, Canadian consumers are quite conservative with their vehicle purchases. Historically most Canadians have viewed their vehicle largely as a means of transportation and only replace them when they become too old, unreliable or too costly to repair. Our conservative buying habits show very clearly when you compare Canadian and American purchasing trends.

Compact and intermediate-sized cars, together with minivans and pick-ups, accounted for close to 75 per cent of vehicle purchases by Canadians in the year 2000, considerably higher than Americans. On a market share basis, we buy about half as many sport utility vehicles and luxury cars as Americans and almost twice as many minivans. We buy three times as many subcompact cars. Our most popular cars each year are compact vehicles like the Ford Focus and Honda Civic, whereas for Americans, they are intermediate-sized cars like the Honda Accord and Toyota Camry.

The dynamic is beginning to change in Canada, however; as consumers are now starting to want as much versatility in their vehicles as possible. That tendency is reflected in the split between passenger car sales and

light truck sales such as minivans, pick-ups and sport utility vehicles. Light trucks now account for about 15 per cent of vehicle sales versus only 31 per cent a decade ago. In addition, Canadians are embracing all the product choice available and have significantly changed the types of vehicles they have bought over the last decade.

Vehicle segments favoured by consumers show that buyers are slowly moving to larger vehicles. In 1990 the runaway dominant vehicle segment was compact cars; intermediate-sized cars and subcompact cars. Obviously Canadians were a car buying versus a light-truck buying public.

Buying habits today, however, are becoming radically different. The No. 1 segment is still compact cars, but this is down a little over the decade. The sales of intermediate-sized cars have also declined, while the subcompact market has fallen dramatically by two thirds. Compact vans in comparison have doubled their share of the market and both full-sized and compact sport utility vehicles have also increased their share.

Together these segments have more than doubled their market penetration in Canada, especially the luxury sport utility vehicle segment which was previously almost non-existent. Full-sized pick-ups have also become more pervasive; use oriented and have also increased their market share.

Overall, nevertheless, the best-selling passenger cars are still compacts. The Honda Civic emerged as the best seller in 1998 and has maintained that position in the year 2000. The new Ford Focus has quickly become No. 2, pushing the Chevrolet Cavalier to third position. The top seven passenger cars are all compact vehicles. Vehicles



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why I love another?

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The crash test dummies were not only o.k., they wanted to do it again.

Pretty impressive considering that they're none too generous about giving the thumbs up on safety. And then when you see the New Beetle, you realize gee, it really did hold up extremely well. Which is especially good if you're the person who is actually in the car. And if you happen to be the crash test dummy, well, they might as well paint a permanent grin on your molded plastic face. Drivers wanted.



Crash me, I like it

Full body frontal offset crash

Volkswagen New Beetle
3000 cc 4-cyl. engine
1200 kg

Structure Score: 94

Head/Neck: 94

Chest: 94

Legs/Hip: 94

Right/Floor: 94

Overall Rating: Excellent

Crash me, I like it

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What vehicles do Canadians like to buy?

produced by the Big Three dominate the light truck list with the Chrysler Caravan a strong No. 1

Over the last few years, a number of new segments have appeared in the Canadian market. For instance, Canada now has two hybrid vehicles in the Toyota Prius and Honda Insight. They operate using a combination of gasoline and electricity. Each starts moving by using an electric motor and then switches to gasoline at higher speeds, which is when vehicles operate most efficiently on gasoline. When operating with gasoline, the batteries re-charge so these vehicles don't have to be plugged in. Both get more than twice the fuel economy of the average vehicle. Because this segment is in its infancy however, the two manufacturers together sold fewer than 500 cars in the year 2000. Hybrids bridge the gap between current vehicles and fuel cell vehicles, which are still at least five years into the future.

In addition, we also have a new segment in Canada, which we call cross-over vehicles (COVs). These are vehicles that combine two distinct segments: a PT Cruiser, for example, is it a car or is it a truck? The Ford Explorer

Sport Trac combines a sport utility vehicle with a pick-up truck bed. The automotive manufacturers have about a dozen of these vehicles on the way and because they are targeting a broader market, they should sell well in Canada. The PT Cruiser will sell over 11,000 units in its first year.

And let's not forget retro vehicles such as the VW Beetle, the Chrysler PowerWagon and the new Ford Thunderbird. These vehicles try to capture a past generation's enthusiasm for a specific product. When the Beetle was introduced at the Detroit Auto Show in 1998, hundreds of industry executives walked up to the model and just smiled. You could just imagine them thinking of some youthful adventure with their 60s Beetle. The paradoxical problem with retro vehicles, however, is keeping their styling fresh.

Looking ahead, consumers should expect to see more hybrids, COVs and retros as the vehicle companies try to differentiate themselves in the market. Not all will be successful, but consumers will have a lot of fun in the process.

Top 10 Passenger Cars 1999 2000

1. Chevrolet Cavalier	1. Honda Civic
2. Honda Civic	2. Ford Focus
3. Honda Accord	3. Chevrolet Cavalier
4. Pontiac Sunbird	4. Pontiac Sunfire
5. Ford Tempo	5. Toyota Corolla
6. Toyota Camry	6. Chrysler Neon
7. Mercury Topaz	7. Honda Prelude
8. Toyota Tercel	8. Pontiac Grand Am
9. Ford Taurus	9. Ford Taurus
10. Chevrolet Lumina	10. Honda Accord

Top 10 Light Trucks 1999 2000

1. Chevrolet CK Pick-up	1. Chrysler Caravan
2. Ford F-Series Pick-up	2. GM CK Pick-up
3. Ford Aerostar	3. Ford "F" Series Pick-up
4. Dodge Caravan	4. Chevrolet Venture
5. Plymouth Voyager	5. Ford Windstar
6. Chevrolet Astro Van	6. Chrysler Ram Pick-up
7. Ford Ranger	7. Ford Explorer
8. GM Full-Size Van	8. Chevrolet Blazer
9. GM Sonoma	9. Chrysler Dakota
10. Chrysler RAM Pick-up	10. Chrysler Cherokee

Overture

PASSAGES

Promoted: Lt.-Gen. Raymond Henault, 52, will become chief of the defence staff effective June 28. Widespread from Henault joined the Forces in 1968 at the age of 19 and began his career piloting C-101 Woodmen. After stints as a flight instructor and air traffic controller, he switched to flying military helicopters. Most recently Henault served as deputy chief of defence staff. The appointment is the seventh change in the chief's office in nine years.

Henault replaces Gen. Maurice Bland, 57, who is retiring. In accepting the position, Henault noted that "Canada is not on my mind"—referring to the scandal that has plagued the military since 1992.



Resigned: Bonnie Fuller, 44, has been asked to step down as editor of *Glamour* magazine after three years. The Toronto-based journalist was the editor of *Canada's* *Flare* magazine from 1983 to 1989 before moving to the United States. Fuller became editor of the teen magazine *YM* in 1989. In 1994, she launched the U.S. edition of *Marie Claire* before replacing longtime editor Helen Gurley Brown as *Glamour*. In 1996, she took the reins from *Glamour's* Ruth Whitney—who was at the helm for 31 years. Fuller moved the focus away from women's social issues and opted for a more image. No explanation was given for Fuller's departure and she has not announced any future plans.

Retired: Olympic rowing medalist Dunk Porter, 53, is hanging up the oars. In 1992, Porter won a gold medal in the

eight. The next year, he became Canada's first male world champion in 75 years. At the 1996 Summer Games in Atlanta, he took home a silver in single sculls and last year finished a disappointing fourth in Sydney, Australia. The Dublin native, who earned a degree from the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College in Toronto while still competing in high-level competitions, will now pursue a chiropractic practice in Vancouver. Porter also plans to train for the Boston marathon.

Assured: Former producer Gerald Ford, 87, has been given the John F. Kennedy Profile in Courage Award for the most worthy reason. Ford was cited for the 1974 pardon he gave to his predecessor, Richard Nixon. Senator Edward Kennedy, who criticized Ford's decision at the time, acknowledged his work. "There was a way of clashing past events, and now we are that President Ford was right. His courage and dedication made it possible to put the tragedy of Watergate behind us." The award is named for John F. Kennedy's 1956 book, *Profiles in Courage*.

While at Bishop's, the typical student learns:

- team sports are an easy way to meet the opposite sex
- quality of education and quality of life need not be mutually exclusive
- there is something nice about having a golf course on campus
- all of the above*



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* 80% of Bishop's students participate in activities outside the classroom.

'CEASE AND DESIST'

Things just aren't going Stockwell Day's way. Canadian Alliance members have flooded the party's offices with complaints—more than 1,300 of them—about a noisome group soliciting support for Day. The Alliance caucus asked the beleaguered leader to personally contact the group, called *Consensus for Day*, and ask them to "cease and desist" using the party's membership lists to contact people. The Alliance's governing body also met in Calgary to discuss ongoing concerns over Day's leadership. Day did achieve some relief when former Reform party leader Preston Manning said he will become a senior fellow at the conservative Fraser Institute in Vancouver when he leaves politics at the end of the year, ending speculation that he might challenge his leadership.

Test breakthrough?

Researchers at Hamilton's McMaster University say they have developed a simple and inexpensive means of detecting lung cancer, the most common form of fatal cancer in men. The diagnostic test, known as LungAlert, requires only a sample of saliva and could be widely available in



SIBERIAN CATASTROPHE: After more than a week of flooding in Siberia's Irkutsk region, President Putin proposed that his state sell gold and high-quality diamonds from the mineral-rich northern area to help rebuild destroyed homes. Damage from the August rains of the powerful Lena River was extensive, with some estimates putting as high as \$4 billion and more than 42,000 people affected.

three years for as little as \$20 per test. The Canadian Cancer Society estimates that 18,000 people will die from lung cancer this year.

Outfields up for grabs

Now Scotia has lost the first round in an offshore bound-

ary dispute with Newfoundland. The stakes are huge: personally run reserves of oil and gas. The dispute centers on Nova Scotia's claim that a boundary for the disputed territory was drawn in 1965, but Newfoundland says it never signed the deal and therefore

does not recognize the line. The squabbling has prevented either province from issuing exploration permits for the area.

Taliban's ID decree

Afghanistan's Taliban regime has once again drawn international condemnation after ordering Hindus and other racial minorities in the central Amon country to wear yellow ponies of cloth on their chests identifying them as non-Muslims. The Taliban, which controls 95 per cent of the eight-million country of 21 million, defended its ruling by making it a means to protect the country's 1.7 million Hindus and Sikhs from religious police who patrol the streets enforcing Is-

BITTER BREAKUP

The divorce was not amicable. After a 35-year relationship, Ford Motor Co. announced it would no longer repair its vehicles with tires made by Bridgestone/Firestone Inc. At the heart of the recent breakup was the controversy surrounding the Ford Explorer sports utility vehicle, which experts claim tends to roll over more often than other vehicles in the same class. But Ford blames the problem on defects in Firestone's Wilderness AT tires, and last week issued a recall for 13 million tires in North America (\$1.5 million tires were recalled last August).

"We lack confidence in the performance of any of those tires," Ford chief executive Jacques Nasser declared.

Ford estimates that 94,000 vehicles in Canada will be affected by the replacement program. But Bridgestone/Firestone said the company is being used as a scapegoat, and that problems with the Explorer were due to vehicle design flaws. "We have compelling data," said the tire maker, "that shows the Explorer is twice as likely to roll over in a tire-related accident as other vehicles." A bitter separation indeed.



A relationship rolls in a hole.

lamic law. Critics blamed it on the Nazis forcing Jews to wear yellow Star of David.

A day in court

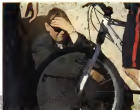
About 75 people crowded into a Lethbridge, Alta., courtroom to glimpse Harold Anthony Gallup, the man accused of murdering five-year-old Jessica Koopman Gallup, 34, who was strangled on May 12, the boyfriend of Roseanna Soenen, a friend of Jessica's mother. Sylvia Jessica vanished on May 4 after she went to play at a friend's house. Her naked and bruised body was found a week later in a farmer's field near Fort Macleod, Alta., about 50 km west of her home.

Spy games

Chiefly finally agreed to close to U.S. military officials the EP-3E Aries II spy plane that landed at an airbase on China's Hainan Island after colliding with a Chinese fighter jet on April 1. Bar the U.S. made Chinese officials, eager to see the plane, insisted that the \$125-million aircraft be dismantled and sent home in pieces. China held the 24 American crew members hostage for 11 days until President George W. Bush apologized to the family of the Chinese pilot who died in the collision.

Toxic tar ponds

Residents living near a huge Sydney, N.S., tar pond hid their worst fears: contaminated tar. New environmental tests of the region found arsenic levels so high they pose a serious risk to children. Parents have been told not to let their children play outside in the dirt, and to wipe their shoes before going indoors. For years, residents have urged the federal government to help them relocate away



Soenen breaks down after Gallup makes a court appearance.

from the tar ponds, where 700,000 tonnes of toxic sludge have been stored for the past 100 years.

The high cost of flying

Air Canada is passing along rising fuel costs to its passengers. Starting on May 31, the company will impose a temporary surcharge on domestic ticket purchases, beginning at \$15 per one-way ticket. Air Canada says the surcharge will fluctuate as fuel prices change. The company recently reported a loss of \$168 million for the first quarter of this year.

A royal rift

Prince Philip's 80th birthday party on June 10 promises to be in icy afterglow. According to the picture of the Duke of Edinburgh presented in a re-



Not fit to be a proper king?

view of *Daily Telegraph* articles by Graham Turner, Philip's biographer, Prince Charles, is "passive, arrogant and lacking in the dedication and discipline to be a good king." It is not the first report of a simmering feud between father and son. In a biography of Charles published seven years ago, the Prince of Wales described his father as a bully. Last week, Charles was said to be hurt by the reports—no lie, in fact, that he put aside a birthday tribute he was writing for his father.

Not so upper crust

The cricket world, supposedly the domain of gentlemen, was rocked last week by allegations of kidnapping and murder stemming from match-fixing rackets that have been operating illegally since the 1970s. A report released by the International Cricket Council stated that the outcome of many of the sport's biggest competitions may well have been predetermined by a murky underworld of corruption. Among the events cited in the report that could have been negatively affected were the Sahara Cup matches played between India and Pakistan in Toronto in 1998.

A SHIFTING BALANCE

This week should have been a time of celebration for U.S. President George W. Bush on his \$2-billion tax cut passed the Senate, but then James Jefferts, a Republican senator from Vermont, announced he was leaving the party to sit as an independent. The 67-year-old moderate's defection will give the Democrats control of the Senate for the first time since 1994,

while Bill Clinton was president. The change could possibly slow or derail some of Bush's major initiatives, such as expanding Arctic oil and gas exploration. In a speech, Jefferts delivered a stinging indictment of Bush, claiming he had drifted too far to the right. "I disagree with the President on very fundamental issues," said Jefferts. "The direction of the judiciary, tax and spending decisions, missile defense, energy and the environment."



Peter C. Newman

Lord of his realm

Conrad Black's recent decision to cut his Canadian roots was prompted not so much by having a compelling reason to leave, as not having a persuasive reason to stay.

Canadians have either derided him or hung him with unrealistic expectations of their own, such as rep good-natured as temper to dub him *don* of the Canadian Establishment, when that wasn't the "old" he avoided. His field of dreams became too narrow in Canada, so he took up his claim to being a citizen of the world, and declared himself to London, the marketplace on earth where behaving like an aristocrat is still permissible.

Conrad is an unashamed elitist. He regards being despised as a lord, as well as behaving like one, as his due—and when some pop-psych politician like Jean Chrétien vended his bifurcation, he poked his nostrils and left the neighbourhood. Such perceptions aside, Black is free and always an entrepreneur on a grand scale, and as such, has been wildly successful. His ability to turn newspapers into money machines is particularly impressive in an age when their ancient technology has underserved them at flag corners of the Old Economy. He purchased the *Sunday Times* for about \$1 billion, significantly improved its paper, then sold it to *Time Warner* for \$3.3 billion. His *Chicago Group*, including the *Sun-Times*, ably run by Conrad's partner, David Butler, is now worth \$1.2 billion, having been bought for \$280 million in 1994.

London's *The Daily Telegraph*, control of which Black acquired for \$69 million in 1985, is now conservatively estimated to be worth \$2 billion. The late Robert Maxwell, who was no slouch at buying newspapers at a discount, described the purchase as "history's biggest fish, caught with history's smallest hook."

On the other side of his fiscal ledger is the more than \$250 million lost to fire on the *National Post*, which he launched against all odds before selling 50 per cent last year to *Anglo*. While the paper, in which I occasionally contribute, has not met its financial objectives, its spirited approach has revolutionized Canadian journalism.

That Black should court a fashionable war in the British House of Lords is entirely in character. A trained Anglophile, he had his friend the Duke of Norfolk approve his family crest and feels comfortable firmly entrenched in the tradition of other Canadian post-war barons, Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Thomson, who made Canadian winters for British peers.

Conrad has been on the "lordship" training track most of his life, having originally been groomed by tycoon John

(Blair) McDougall, who kept a permanent suite at Claridge's, London's premier hotel, and reportedly lent the Queen his Phantom VI Rolls for official occasions. He showed Conrad how to organize intimate lunches at the Turf, his favourite private London club that boasted 16 dukes among its members. [Conrad now tends to favour the *Athenaeum* or *White's*]. His British mentors have included the late Malcolm Muggeridge (who once defined the perfect government as "an oligarchy tempered by assassination"), Margaret Thatcher and Sir Evelyn de Rothschild. These and other friends claim that Conrad is ideally qualified for the House of Lords: he loves pomp and circumstance, knowing how to create it as well as recognizing its value; he has a low opinion of mediocrity; he has no ambivalence about being rich; he has the courage of his convictions, and he can outwit, out-think, or if necessary, out-brutally anybody anywhere.

Black also has an astonishing knowledge of British history. He discusses his encounters with such dignitaries of mind as referring

off the names and monograms of every ship involved on both sides of St. Francis-DeSoto's 1588 confrontation with the Spanish Armada, can rattle off the kings and queens of England in reverse order, as well as every minister of France's five republics.

Black has always surrounded himself with things British. The \$4-million Georgian house he built for himself in Toronto was designed by the Cambridge-trained architect Lord Hawley-Davies, its grand fireplace features 17th-century hand-carved by Gervase Gribben, who did much of the decorative work at Blenheim Palace and Hampton Court. Black's children, Jonathan, Alexander and James, attended British schools, and launched, or plan to launch their careers overseas. Conrad and his wife, Barbara Ariet, who is equally adept at the British upper-class social amenities, now live in a \$7-million, 11-bedroom London mansion that once belonged to the renegade Australian financier Alan Bond. Their presence is a departure at London's top social functions. If Conrad and Barbara are at a party, you know you're on the right list.

In recent years, Conrad Black has increasingly seen himself as an international operator, and was busy transferring his presence to the world stage, long before Jean Chrétien's last fit about his role. With his permanent move to London, he has at last become exactly what he wants to be.

Instead of remaining a sub-aquatic Horatio Alger in a minor middle power that runs on envy, he now works as a major player, based in a major country, running major newspapers that influence major events. In other words, not just a student of historic events, but an architect of the history of our times.

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AS RELATIONSHIPS END IN ACRIMONY, HUNDREDS OF
PARENTAL ABDUCTIONS TAKE PLACE EVERY YEAR.
ULTIMATELY, THE YOUNG VICTIMS SUFFER THE MOST

MISSING

BY PATRICIA CHISHOLM

Bouncing over the light chop on Georgian Bay, one work-hardened hand on the tiller of his small aluminum boat, Doug Gibbon looks a bit like an overgrown kid who can't wait to get back to the cottage. And in some ways, that's pretty much what he is. Now 49, Gibbon has lived

on a small, windswept island just north of Pelly Sound, Ont., for the past nine years. A carpenter who runs a local contracting business, constructing and renovating cottages, Gibbon built his own lake cabin a few hundred meters from the modest cottage his parents bought in the early 1960s. He lives there winter and summer, on his own, and it seems there is nothing he wants for—with one overwhelming exception.

In 1994, Phyllis Holten, the mother of his four-year-old son, disappeared with the child. Gibbon has not seen or heard from either of them since. Although police officers say their file is still open and there is a Canada-wide warrant for Holten's arrest, Gibbon believes they have given up on his case. Quiet spoken, almost shy, Gibbon is a master of fact as

he talks about how a short relationship with Holten followed by a drawn-out battle over access to his son, Gavin Holten, turned into a personal tragedy. "It's almost worse than death, because you don't know what has happened," Gibbon says, his soft voice trailing off. "I would just like to know that he is happy; if he plays baseball—a picture would be great, but of course, I'll never get that."

There are lots of old pictures of his son in Gibbon's photo albums. Gavin, resting in his father's arm with a bottle at the table. Gavin beaming on the dock, a home-made puddle in his hand. Gavin in a life jacket, about to leap into brilliant blue water. Now, the closest thing to a current picture that Gibbon has is a computer-generated image put together by experts at the Virginia-based



DELINA FENNEL
Born Feb. 2, 1997, missing April 27, 2006



BRANDON FENNEL
Born May 5, 1998, missing April 17, 2006



ALEX GOSSALT
Born Sept. 24, 1990, missing Aug. 25, 1998



ANDREW GOSSALT
Born March 28, 1990, missing Sept. 2, 1992



TAWANA BERMAN
Born May 7, 1995, missing Aug. 22, 2006



BYRNNA ANDERSON
Born July 7, 1995, missing Aug. 29, 2006



SHELDON SPERLING
Born Jan. 30, 1994, missing May 12, 1998



CORINNA SPERLING
Born Feb. 12, 1993, missing May 6, 1995



JORINE FREEMAN
Born March 8, 1994, missing February 1992



JOVANA MEDVED
Born Aug. 30, 1994, missing Aug. 3, 2002



IVAN SIMPE
Born Aug. 31, 1992, missing Sept. 15, 1998



SOPHIA CASPE
Born Jan. 20, 1995, missing Sept. 15, 1998



SPENCER AMANTOWSKI
Born Oct. 27, 1990, missing Feb. 21, 2001



DORA REMY CHISHOLM
Born May 6, 1991, missing May 17, 1993



DANIEL RICKETTS
Born May 6, 1994, missing March 28, 1998



NINA KALLAGAN
Born Oct. 25, 1995, missing May 9, 1997

Some of the abducted children currently listed with the Missing Children Society of Canada (opposite), 1-800-861-6266

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National Center for Missing & Exploited Children. They used childhood pictures of family members on both sides, including photos of grandparents and a half sibling, to simulate what Gavin might look like at age 10. Gibbon went to the Virginia crime because of his frustration with Canadian authorities. The composite photo produced here, for instance, showed a murky blob that appears to be a photo of Gavin at 6, grotesquely stretched out to make him look bigger. "It's a joke," Gibbon says in disgust. "Why doesn't anybody in this country know how to use a computer properly?"

Forgive his hyperbole. The loss of a child, under any circumstances, is devastating. And to know that a child is out there, missing only because of the criminal actions of an estranged parent, and that the police seem powerless to help, is especially cruel. But not unusual. While abductions by strangers draw the headlines, there were only 42 in Canada last year, compared with 416 parental abduction cases listed on the database of the Canadian Police Information Council. Those are mostly cases where charges have been laid. There are many more instances of parental abduction that are either unreported or that go through the civil courts, so the actual number of abductions is unknown.

Contrary to the usual stereotypes, mothers are now as likely to



CONTRARY TO THE USUAL STEREOTYPES, MOTHERS ARE NOW AS LIKELY TO ABDUCT AS FATHERS

The elusive child (Gibbon has to a recent picture of Gavin is a computer image [right] put together by U.S. experts)

abduct as fathers, a significant shift from the situation two decades ago, when fathers were the typical culprits. Rhonda Morgan, executive director of the Missing Children Society of Canada, Calgary headquarters and a 17-year veteran of the abduction wars, notes that of the 179 cases that her office has worked on over the past 15 years, 112 abductions were by mothers and 67 were by fathers. "The situations that I see all seem to start the same way," she observes. "When the parents split, the mother retains daily care and control of the child. And a lot of moms in that situation don't want the date separated, period. They don't think about the kids when they are doing it, they just flee." But according to Madeline Doherty, chief researcher and service developer for the Missing Children's Registry, the Ottawa-based RCMP unit that hunts for missing kids. "It's not the numbers, or which parent is doing it, that is the most significant issue. It's the pain and stress that is caused to the children and their families."

That certainly is true in Gavin's case. The abduction has been devastating to immediate family, but the reasons have also been felt

by relatives, friends, lawyers and even, apparently, the police officers charged with finding the child. It is a story that also reveals the disturbing helplessness of the courts and police when a parent vanishes without a trace. Despite what Const. Dean Goss of the Ontario Provincial Police in Parry Sound says was a prolonged and rigorous effort to find Phyllis and Gavin, there are still no leads. "It is," says Goss, "as if she has disappeared off the face of the earth."

In most cases of parental abduction there appear to be no common human or extremely acrimonious separation. Gibbon and Hollett split in early 1991 when Gavin was about six months old, and over the next 3½ years, one court order followed another as the two repeatedly failed to reach agreement on access. These battles finally led to a week-long trial, which included allegations by Hollett that Gibbon had sexually abused Gavin. In a lengthy ruling, Judge Louise Gauthier of the provincial division of Ontario Court concluded that the charges were baseless, that Gavin enjoyed his visit with his father and that Gibbon was entitled to regular, unsupervised access.

That was in November, 1994. In early December, his next scheduled visit with Gavin, Gibbon called Hollett's Ottawa home to finalize the arrangements. He couldn't reach her. The next day, Gibbon called the police. They talked to a neighbor, who confirmed that Hollett had moved, once leaving behind her 14-year-old son from another marriage. (The boy stayed with the neighbor until he was picked up by his father.) "At first, I thought that they would show up within a few weeks," Gibbon recalls quietly.

Despite Gibbon's frustration with Canadian authorities, Goss says the police investigation was exhaustive: there were multiple searches of social services and health records, as well as banking information. Friends and relatives were subpoenaed to give evidence and cross-examined on their knowledge of Hollett's whereabouts. When Hollett's mother died, a plainclothes officer tailed out her funeral in Parry Sound, hoping that Hollett might show. The case was also reviewed by staff at the RCMP Missing Children's Registry. As well, nonprofit agencies such as the Missing Children Society of Canada are continuing to investigate the case. "It looks to the family that nothing is being done because nothing has happened," says Goss. "In nine cases out of 10, something comes up but that's gone, and we've got nothing." Goss now believes that Hollett and Gavin both have altered identities and may be living in a self-sufficient community, such as a religious commune. "Gavin probably doesn't even know his own name," Goss says.

That, of course, does not make things any easier for those left behind. Gibbon's mother, Joan, had a close attachment to Gavin, her first grandchild, and was devastated when he disappeared. "It still hurts," she says. "You remember how sweet and funny he was,



BEYOND MEASURE

WHEN TECHNOLOGY AND MAN WORK AS ONE



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David Logan, CFP
Bank Manager

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Ethan (with Gavin, below, in 1992)
says losing a child to abduction is
'about worse than death.'

and towards the end, how anxious. He kept saying, "Mommy won't let me come back." I reassured him that wasn't true, but I guess I should have listened."

Hollen's family has also suffered. She has two sisters who say they have not seen or heard from her since the disappearance. "I think she did all this in desperation," says Ella Maynes, one of the sisters. "She was convinced that Gavin was being abused." And Hollen's other son, who works in a factory about two hours east of Toronto, still struggles with his memories. He had, he says, no understanding that his mother would disappear. "I was angry and shocked—those were my first feelings," the young man, who requested anonymity, told *Metroland*. "I have a lot of questions. I don't understand why it had to be done that way. I still dream about her sometimes." Although he has sympathy for his mother's concern about Gavin, it is clear he feels betrayed. "If I could talk to her, I would say, 'Thank before you act.' Take other people's feelings into consideration." (I'm sure that Gavin will only get her side of the story. If I was in his shoes, I'd be mad about that.)

It is an important point, experts say—abducted children seem to suffer the most of anyone. Generally, they are young, highly dependent on one parent, and badly scared by years of custody and access disputes. Too often, the abducting parent vilifies the abandoned parent, and may go so far as to tell the child the other parent is dead. With no one else to turn to, the



child clings to the abductor, mistaking the absent parent. "There's a term for it—parentification syndrome," says Patrick Beignone, co-executive director of the Missing Children's Network Canada, in Montreal. "The abducted child forms an intense bond with the abducting parent—they have no choice." Beignone refers to the process that takes place as "brainwashing" and says that, sadly, it is often impossible to reverse. "It has nothing to do with the love of the child," he says. "It's about revenge against the other parent."

The result can be deep-seated psychological problems that linger for years. One Canadian father, who requested anonymity to protect his daughter, is still grappling with the profound damage caused by the abduction of the two girls even though they were only alone with the mother for about 23 minutes. The man had already spent years in court with his former wife, a Dutch national, finally winning sole custody and sole guardianship when his daughter was 8 and 6. Three years later, she and her third husband—a Canadian with an extensive criminal record—disappeared from their Vancouver Island home with the girls during an access visit.

The father, a businessman, spent more than a year and a half searching for them himself, after concluding that Canadian police couldn't—or wouldn't—find the girls. His campaign generated mountains of court documents, and drew in police, bureaucrats, lawyers, judges and the media in Canada, England and the Netherlands. Finally, after a dramatic showdown between

Dutch police and the abduction on a houseboat in a small community in Holland, the children were removed. All told, getting his daughters back cost him more than \$50,000. "You have to become absorbed in the culture of finding missing kids," the man says in hindsight. "You have to work your way into the bureaucracy, get someone to take a personal interest in your case. It takes over your life."

But the most painful events still lay ahead. The children, 12 and 10 when they were finally returned to Canada in December, 1999, refused to accompany their father on the plane from Europe to Vancouver. And they objected so adamantly to going with their grandfather that the airline demanded they get off the plane in Calgary. When they finally arrived at the father's community in Vancouver Island, the children were initially placed in foster care to help ease them back into their old lives. But it has been an uphill battle. "The counselors said they were the most traumatized children they have ever worked with," the man says. "They explained it to me this way: before the abduction, I

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schools, are now willing to acknowledge that the problems between their parents may be at least half their mother's fault, not totally their father's. Then he reassures that his younger daughter recently surprised him by suggesting an outing that most parents would likely take for granted. "She said, 'I'd like to go to the mall with you, and buy you a birthday present,'" he says, beaming. "That's wonderful progress."

Angelina Medjef's ex-husband, Zoran Cosovic, kidnapped their son, Aleksandar, then 7, during an access visit in 1997. From the instant the Toronto-area psychiatric nurse realized what had happened—Aleksandar's school called on Monday morning to say he had not arrived—Medjef flew into action. A star athlete in her native Yugoslavia, Medjef turned herself into a one-woman SWAT team to get Alex back from Yugoslavia, where her husband had taken him.

Armed with a Canadian order for sole custody, she inundated Canadian and Yugoslav officials, from police and judges to diplomats and politicians, with demands that Alex be returned. In addition to her full-time work, Medjef pumped gas and delivered pizza to raise money for her fight. For one seven-month period, she recalls, she slept only three or four hours a night and never had a day off. "What could I do?" she says, shrugging. "Whether my son, I am nothing."

After a year of trying to get Alex back through conventional methods, including obtaining a custody order in Yugoslavia that police did not enforce, Medjef took matters into her own hands. She travelled to Belgrade, where friends had discovered her son's whereabouts. To confirm his identity, she climbed to the top of a neighboring building, and then a nearby tree, using a pair of binoculars to peer into the apartment where his loved one was sure. "When I saw my son smiling, seated positions and mouthfuls, my heart was pounding so much I wanted to scream," she remembers.

The next day, she went to his school while mothers were still entering for the day and left an envelope with documents verifying her right to custody in Canada and Yugoslavia in his class-

room to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York, where an arrest could be made on Cosovic's behalf.

When Montreal police tried to file the warrant to New York around 3 p.m., they ran up against the fact that they issued a provision with the Americans' signatures. King reassured U.S. officials that the warrant was on the way. "I called and said, 'It's coming—believe me, it's coming.'"

Finally, the fax went through and U.S. agents swung into action. Just minutes before takeoff in New York, U.S. immigration officials boarded the plane and arrested the father.

He was "obviously very surprised," said Christine Krasovec, a Montreal police associate. "I'm sure at this point he thought he was going to reach his destination with the boy."

The next day, a Canadian consular official accompanied the boy back to Montreal, where he was reunited with his mother. The father is being detained in New York and awaiting an extradition hearing. Montreal police plan to charge him with kidnapping. "They could make a movie out of this," said King. "I think we all had some tension headaches with this one."

Brenda Brumwell in Montreal



What does she think? Middleton wonders about Branas

room. She then met her son as he came down a hallway, and though Alex said he was worried that his father would kill them, he agreed to accompany her out of the school. The pair jumped into a waiting car driven by friends, drove a few blocks and then switched cars. They then rushed to the Canadian Embassy, where Medjef set off the alarm by dialing poor security guards. There she connected with officials who knew her story—but who weren't expelling her. Mission impossible approach. Nevertheless, they accompanied her to the airport and used their diplomatic powers to escort her and Alex through immigration to the boarding area. The 10- or 15-minute wait we had for the plane seemed so long," Medjef says, tears welling in his intense green eyes. "I know that Yugoslav officials could still remove us."

In the end, they got on the flight without incident and, apart from some subsequent visitor telephone threats from Cosovic, they have lived quietly together ever since. Alex, who for six months showed signs of distress, such as checking under beds at night, appears to have adjusted well. But it is his mother that Medjef will never be quite the same. "I was emotionally drained by it, it was too much. But it also made me stronger," she says.

With so much at stake for children and their parents, why do Canadian police so often seem apathetic by abduction cases? Bernard HICPMP staff sergeant John Oliver, who headed the Missing Children's Registry in Ottawa for 12 years, says that about 60 per cent of international abduction cases handled by the registry are resolved, depending on where the abductor has landed. "If it's the Middle East, you really don't have much

hope," he says, grudgingly because most countries in that region are not signatories to The Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.

The frustration with domestic police focus is sometimes justified. "There are still a lot of officers out there who don't recognize parental abduction as a crime," he says. "It has only been in the Criminal Code for 15 years." The problem, he adds, is that some officers believe abducted children are in no real danger because they are with a parent. And with so many other matters demanding their attention, a parental abduction may drop off the high priority list. "But that is totally the wrong attitude," Oliver says. "The child can be taken out of the country within hours and could be in serious danger, especially from psychological damage."

The hell of it, of course, is that the abandoned parent simply has no way of knowing for sure that their child is living a safe, stable existence. David Middleton has been on tennisholms since late August, when his former wife failed to return their nine-year-old daughter, Branas, from a vacation in Scotland. Authorities believe the two are now living somewhere in Europe. Middleton, manager for communications and marketing for the Edmonton YMCA, is clearly devastated. "Part of the torment is not knowing what Branas's life is like," Middleton says. "What kind of questions does she ask her mom and what kind of answers is she getting?"

Middleton and his former wife, Elaine MacPherson, 40, separated in 1994, before Branas named 3, and for a few years they were on a common law basis. But by 1997, they were in court, snapping over custody because MacPherson decided she wanted to move to the United States. Unhappy with the resulting order for shared custody, MacPherson then tried to persuade Middleton to move with her and Branas to Scotland, where MacPherson spent her childhood and still has many relatives and friends. Middleton refused, but agreed to the summer holiday that ended in Branas's disappearance. For nine months, he has put his life on hold, meeting with police and lawyers, travelling to Edinburgh to look for Branas and obtaining an order giving him sole custody. But despite the intervention of Interpol and the ruling of a Scottish court that Branas must be returned to Alberta, the pair have not yet been found.

Middleton is far from giving up. He has been in touch with press, investigation in Britain. He has set up a Web site, www.branasmiddleton.org, contacted the Missing Children's Society of Canada, which made up a missing child poster and put him in contact with many children's organizations in Britain. He has talked to authorities in Britain, Spain and France. None of that, Middleton says, has been enough to track Branas down. "It's fair to say that their ability to help me has been limited by funding, or time, or lack of jurisdiction. And sometimes it's even a lack of persistence."

Now, he tells his story. Middleton still jumps up every time the phone rings in his living room, checking the old display to see if it might be the police with news of Branas. He points out the board games he loved to play with Branas, and her artwork displayed on a wall. He speaks of how they loved to read Harry Potter books together. And while he has received two cards from his daughter telling him that she loves him, that hardly makes up for her absence. "We had less of fun together," he says softly. "I miss her a lot." In that sense, he is not alone.

With Mary Norrish in Edmonton

IT'S ABOUT REVENGE AGAINST THE OTHER PARENT,' SAYS ONE EXPERT

was their sole support. After they were sick, I became unnecessarily in their eyes, even though it was not my fault. They were on the run, they became fugitives, they were totally co-opted by the process of being on the run."

The girls, now 14 and 11, have been living with their father since last October. The family decided to leave the West Coast—purely to escape the lingering influence of the mother's friends—and are now living about an hour outside of Toronto. "It is devastating when they get back and they don't want to be with you," the man says. "They want to be hug them, and they don't call me Dad." But there has been improvement. The girls, who attend local

A RACE AGAINST THE CLOCK

The panicked phone call to the Montreal police came at 4 p.m. on May 8. A woman reported that her estranged husband had picked up their five-year-old son at his day care—and could be following through as a threat to take the boy to their native Algeria. Over the next four hours, authorities launched a frantic search for the father and son, discovering that the pair had already left on a flight bound for Casablanca, Morocco, via New York City.

But the U.S. lawyer provided a last chance to retrieve the boy (Jeffrey Maronow for Algeria

has signed an international convention that helps ensure the return of children in such cases). The plane was scheduled to arrive at John F. Kennedy International Airport around 6:40 p.m. With the clock ticking, Montreal police got an arrest warrant and then moved over to a judge's home in Grandmont, on Montreal's South Shore, to get his signature. The entire procedure took 45 minutes. Meanwhile, Immigration Canada official Howard King informed the American colleagues at Donald Airport about the case. They relayed the information



Canada's foreign minister is emphasizing realpolitik over humanitarianism

THE MANLEY WAY

By JULIAN BELTRAME in Ottawa

Let's get this out of the way quickly: John Manley is bland. How bland? So bland he doesn't drink coffee. Instead, he sips hot water when in need of a pick-me-up, which may explain why he seldom appears wired. He focuses blue suits—gray when he really wants to cut loose. His hair, once head-bare, is so tightly curled a windstorm couldn't rouse it. Last year, he celebrated turning 59 by running a marathon. Friends and colleagues scratch their heads

when asked to recall the last time Manley lost his temper or caused a political storm. The word they most often use to describe the Ottawa-born foreign affairs minister is "pragmatic," or sometimes "practical."

Conspicuously, Manley was named to the prestigious cabinet post last October after seven unconventional years at Industry, with his predecessor Lloyd Axworthy. From 1996 until he quit politics last fall, the volatile Winnipegger put his stamp on the august department like no one before

him since Lester B. Pearson. Building on Canada's postwar reputation as a fair player, Axworthy tested the boundaries of principle-based "soft power," initiating the United States over issues like nation-building, nuclear arms, Cuba, and Washington's proposed National Missile Defence program. He put Canada on the international affairs map by successfully spearheading the drive that culminated in an historic anti-land-mines treaty in 1997.

On the surface, the transition from Ax-

worthy to Manley seems to be from dynamic to dull. But something more profound may be happening. Manley seems to be pushing Canada's foreign policy towards a new phase dominated by realpolitik, one where trade and economic interests override idealistic initiatives aimed at making the world more humane. Sentimentality also appears to get short shrift—witness the minister's recent dismissal of the massacre as an outdated argument for Canada. And yet, many foreign policy analysts inside and outside government are already embracing Manley's no-nonsense approach. "The entire staff had sort of run in circles," said one senior foreign affairs officer. "There's only so many head-slams you can get."

Manley makes no pretence of picking up where Axworthy left off. In a recent interview with *Maclean's* in his Parliament Hill office, he said he has not abandoned his predecessor's "human security agenda," but quickly added that he views foreign affairs as primarily an "economic portfolio." And the former top lawyer stresses that keeping Canada's relationship with its largest trading partner well oiled is his top priority. That doesn't mean falling in line with everything Washington decides. But it means picking Canada's fights carefully, he says, and choosing scraps. Ottawa stands a chance of winning. "Any time you're going to take on somebody who's bigger, richer and more powerful than you are, you've got to be pretty careful," Manley says.

Just seven months into the job, Manley is already methodically redefining Axworthy's policies. In April, he privately refused to champion Cuba's participation in the free trade discussions at the Summit of the Americas in Quebec City. In March, he re-established full diplomatic relations with India, lifting a series of sanctions imposed in 1998 over New Delhi's continued intransigence over nuclear arms testing. He has steered clear of his predecessor's call that NATO announce the use of nuclear weapons except in self-defence against nuclear attack, a controversial clause that drew the ire of Washington and some of Canada's European allies. And unlike Axworthy, who went out of his way in the last month of his tenure to criticize National Missile Defence, Manley has hinted that, in the final analysis, Canada might support it, and even participate in building a shield against foreign missiles if the concept proved workable. He previously notes

that Canada's defense industry, which employs about 65,000 people, largely exists to supply the United States. "Certainly, we'd have to take into account the benefits we have from a close relationship, both in terms of our own security requirements as well as the quite significant business element to this," he explains.

The most widely publicized manifestation of Manley's no-nonsense stance was his response to the killing of an Ottawa woman by an apparently drunk Russian diplomat in January. Surprised in the House of Commons by an allegation that



Whistle-blower with U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell or being burned in efforts Manley is busy doing things differently

the envoy, Andrei Korynev, had been previously cited for driving while impaired, Manley made no attempt to hide his displeasure with the bureaucrat who had failed to give him the full picture. Shortly afterward, he instituted new rules to suspend for one year the driver's licence of any foreign envoy suspected of drinking and driving by police. A second offence, he decreed, would result in swift expulsion. Manley still ruminates at the roadblocks he encountered while trying to obtain information from his own department. Insiders say Manley assigned officials afterwards, earning the enmity of some and the respect of many others.

Manley is not without his detractors. NDP foreign affairs critic Scott Robinson believes he has too narrow an understand-

ing of Canadian interests. Robinson says Manley is timidly surrendering Canada's foreign policy independence in his eagerness to appease Washington. "It's like we're back to the days of the Brin and Rennie show," he says, referring to the close relationship between former prime minister Brian Mulroney and former U.S. president Ronald Reagan. And when Robinson asks, as he principled view of the world that Axworthy brought to foreign affairs?

Defenders point out that Manley faces a different environment than the one Axworthy walked into in 1996. Back then, the U.S. president was Bill Clinton, an interventionist Democrat who shared many of Axworthy's concerns about weapons proliferation, human rights and security. Now, Manley must deal with George W. Bush, a Republican who has shown little interest in Canada, and whose foreign-policy priorities—in the course that he has stepped-focus on closer relations with Latin America, particularly Mexico. "The relationship with the United States was not a priority under Axworthy," says Barbara McDougall, who served as central affairs minister under Mulroney. "But given Bush's orientation towards the south, it's very important now that we build those bridges." Manley began this process in Quebec City, where he discussed international economic co-operation with Bush. Since both have completed a marathon, they also called running. "They got along well," boasted a Manley aide.

Even without Bush changing the equation, Canada's foreign policy would have been in for an overhaul under Manley. "He comes from a completely different background than Axworthy," says Harold von Reichthof, who teaches political science at Carleton University in Ottawa. Manley's task at Industry was to prepare the country for the Information Age and globalization, and his concerns were primarily "industrial and corporate," says von Reichthof. Axworthy relied on a network of academics, researchers and left-leaning activists, sometimes referred to as his "Winnipeg schoolchildren." If that sounds like Axworthy was tapping into a more interesting well, so be it. Manley can at least hope he's closer to the power centers that can achieve the more traditional results he seeks.

Lionel Shapiro landed on D-Day en route to international literary fame

GIANT OF THE TIMES

BY CARL MOLLINS

Even now, almost six decades later, extravagant language turns up compulsively in any account of Operation Overlord. In that assault against the western wall of Nazi-occupied Europe on D-Day, June 6, 1944, more than 130,000 American, British and Canadian forces assailed a 100-km stretch of the fortified cliffs and beaches of Normandy. At the time, the sheer scale of the campaign, the roaring swarms of aircraft, ships and landing craft, must

have demoralized superlatives—the myriad battles and how, among the evildoers alone, combat took some 2,500 young lives and wounded 8,500 others on that single day. It is not surprising, then, that war correspondent Lionel Shapiro, reporting from France to the readers of *Maclean's* on the fortunes of the 14,000-strong Canadian force, established a record of heroic drama in his first sentence:

"History is standing aside these rolling Normans fields and resolving in own direction, for perhaps a thousand years to come," he wrote. "We mortals who sit below can only be used by its mighty presence. But if I cannot write world history in its proper perspective, perhaps I can write a personal version of Canadian history as it was unfolded before my eyes during these last flaming days, because between the little seaside town of Benoit-sur-mer and the Caen battle zone, Canadian troops have written an immortal story."

Shapiro's suggestion that D-Day would shape the next 10 centuries used in mockery of Adolf Hitler's claim, in Germany's new *Fuhrer* in 1935, that his Nazi regime would endure for a thousand years. Of course, Hitler and his Third Reich were gone by VE-Day—



The dapper Macleaner was irrepressibly used to his reporting with the Canadian force in Sicily.



Shapiro never forgave the horrors of the German troops who landed in Normandy

Victory in Europe—almost precisely 11 months after Normandy.

It was to be 11 years after D-Day that a special personal victory fell to Montrealer Leonard Schosson Benk Shapiro. He reinforced his international reputation, and his bank account, with a romantic novel set in wartime England, *The Stack of June*. A sensational popular success, it capped a career that was to end less than three years later with his untimely death from cancer.

The Stack of June was his fourth and final book. His debut work, *They Left the Book Door Open*, is a journalistic chronicle of the bitterly fought Allied conquest of Italy. He somehow managed to publish and publish that work—issued in separate British and Canadian editions in 1944—while he was heavily engaged in reporting the war still raging in Europe. His wartime reporting won him an OBE (Order of the British Empire).

The novels—*The Scarlet Winter* in 1947, *Search for a Dark Journey* in 1950, then *The Stack of June* in 1955—all set in Europe, feature male Americans engaged in struggles of conscience and, in *Winter and June*, love affairs. Mostly takes a beating, and love proves a loser. Under inspired a movie starring Ray Milland, and Shapiro adapted *Search for a Dark Journey* into the stage drama *The Bridge*. There were also a half-dozen Shapiro plays for TV, then in its infancy, but apparently only as passing fancies of the voracious media.

Such reminders of the transience of his work—novels, playwright, a Hollywood pathbreaker, working the public-speaker circuit and churning out articles for *Maclean's*—prompted periods of self-doubt even in the apparently supremely self-confident Shapiro. He admitted in a *Maclean's* article to "pure gulf" in self-promotion. He also expressed fears that his "intellectual impudence" would result in "surface successes—like an all-round reprobate in a literary circus—but no substantial accomplishment." After that bout of fretting came the dramatic diversion—the success of *The Stack of June*. Testimony of how an American army of-

ficer and a British courtesan fell for the same woman received warm reviews, at least one favorable comparison to Hemingway, and a potent recommendation by the U.S.-based Book-of-the-Month Club. It became a multinational best-seller (By late 1955, Shapiro boasted in *Maclean's*, sales of his novel rivaled "well in excess of two million copies" and earnings before his third novel's publication topped a reported \$350,000, an enormous sum then.) The new novel won the annual Governor General's fiction award, was translated into nine languages and into a Hollywood box-office hit, *D-Day, the Stack of June*, with such stars of the times as Robert Taylor and Dana Wynter.

It all enhanced Shapiro's status as a jet-set condition. Except, that is, for his attachment to his mother and their Montreal home—and to Canada ("His Canadianism was a deep, burning thing," was how Ross Munro, a Canadian Press war correspondent, once put it). And although he was something of a man-about-town in his beloved Manhattan—back and forth between the St. Martin Hotel on Central

Park South and his Montreal apartment—he was not known as a ladies' man. "When Marjorie Earl married in Mayfair, then a *Maclean's* star magazine, that Shapiro himself was apparently unimpaired. She turned off his attentions—idyllic, romantic, industrious, quick-witted, a born, tall, dark, good-looking and well-dressed, rich and single—then added: "Any woman planning a campaign, however, would be well advised to remember that she has a formidable rival—a cold, dark, grey-complexioned portable opowere, to which Shapiro is irrevocably wed."

Shapiro's celebrity arose from ambitions to escape from youthful ardor and his urge to develop literary talents. His father, a department store retailer, died when he was a baby. Tuberculosis killed two older brothers within a year of each other when he was in his teens. His mother, from downsinking, managed to finance her remaining child's achievement of a McGill University bachelors

ACTING TODAY FOR TOMORROW

ENVIRONMENT WEEK, JUNE 3-9
CLEAN AIR DAY, JUNE 6, 2001



TODAY HIS NOVELS—ONE A BLOCKBUSTER—AND HIS PLAYS ARE LARGELY FORGOTTEN

Acting today for tomorrow

Environment Week (June 3-9), now in its 30th year of celebration, and Clean Air Day (June 6), which this year celebrates its third anniversary, are an opportunity to take stock of our values and to think about our responsibilities as stewards of a rich and beautiful land — for the sake of our children and for generations of Canadians to come.

During Environment Week and on Clean Air Day, I encourage you to pause and think about the things we do every day that have an impact on our environment and what part you can play in minimizing the damage. Citizens and governments alike have a responsibility to ensure a clean and healthy environment if we want to ensure a safe and sustainable world. Every contribution counts.

In response to concerns by citizens and business, the Government of Canada has identified four environmental priorities for action: clean air, climate change, water and nature. I am proud of the partners profiled in the following pages who have joined us in investing energy in research and innovation to secure a cleaner and healthier future for us all.

David Anderson
Minister of Environment Canada



Helping communities create a healthy environment
Aider les collectivités à créer un environnement sain

If you have an idea for
an environmental project in your community,
call 1-800-668-6767 or check out

www.ec.gc.ca/ecoaction



Environment
Canada

Environnement
Canada

Canada

Canadians Make Environmental Commitment

Wind-tugged boxes, triangles, signs and clipper ships are filling Canadian skies this June. This midweek army of kites carries the promises of children, grown-ups and groups to do their part to make breathing a little easier. Called *Flight for Life*, it is an international project started and co-ordinated by the Lung Association of New Brunswick. Clean air is the focus, but the thousands of kites over communities throughout Canada are symbolic of the ground swell of public concern about the state of the whole environment.

Mother Earth is ailing and Canadians are paying attention. A survey last year says more than 90 per cent of Canadians are interested in environmental issues facing the country. Eighty per cent are concerned about threats to nature. Many want to do something about it.

Thousands of individuals, groups and communities have taken up the call to action. They range from industrial groups such as printers in Manitoba and petroleum refineries in Alberta to individuals such as Ennie Hurd of Peachland, B.C., who is seeing his vision for an environmentally sensitive park become a reality. A former municipal councillor, Mr Hurd says he was challenged when elected "to leave a legacy." The park along 47 kilometres of Thompson Creek is evolving into that legacy.

In Atlantic Canada, thousands of citizens have voluntarily joined with government, local business and community groups in projects of the Atlantic Coastal Action Program to clean up harbours, restore shorelines and protect habitat. Says Sue Parnham of the Eastern Charlotte Waterways Inc.

"We've got so many successes... the rapport and co-operation are outstanding."

Environment Canada, through its Ecosystem Community Funding Program, promotes such local community partnerships and actions. It funds activities such as:

- The PEI Environmental Network where volunteers visit households, apartments and tourist facilities to promote waste reduction and more efficient energy and water use;
- Action Saint-Jean which has removed more than 250 metric tonnes of trash from 50 local Quebec watersheds and recycled 80 per cent of it;
- The Black Creek Conservation Project, one of many Toronto activities where volunteers clean watersheds, plant trees and learn about environmental protection.

All these projects, no matter the size or scope, make a difference. Take, for example, the junk and jag exchange program: the St. Lawrence Institute of Environmental Studies is behind a project to tell Cornwall, Ontario, sites

fishers about the detrimental effect of lead sinkers and jags. With the exchange program, anglers hope to keep 133 kilograms of lead out of the St. Lawrence River. Wharfedale Another lead of exchange is operated by the Edmonton Automobile Co-operative car-sharing centre where members pay for the use of a car when they need one, reducing carbon dioxide emissions while reducing individual car transportation costs by about 75 per cent. The Victoria Car Share Co-operative has launched six car share "pools" in the British Columbia capital, reducing carbon dioxide emissions by about 375 tonnes.

On a grander scale, land trusts are well established in several provinces. The Nova Scotia Nature Trust, for example, began in 1995 and includes protected land that

supports rare or endangered species, two old-growth forests and two sites with outstanding natural features. On the east side of Vancouver Island, for example, the Gwetchan Community Land Trust Society has provided information and assistance on conservation of waterfront land to property owners. Twenty-two land owners have signed pledges committing 208 acres of shoreline for voluntary protection.

Environment Canada has many examples of what groups are doing for the environment. Check the Web site at www.ec.gc.ca for ideas and this summer, write your commitment in the sky. Environment Week, June 3-9, might be a good time to start. ■

Idea Central

Environment Canada's Web site is the hub of a vast storehouse of information, ideas and accounts of what concerned Canadians from coast to coast to coast are doing for the environment. Visit www.ec.gc.ca and follow the links to success stories and scientific facts.

EnviroFACT... .

Tom Goode, a B.C. Member of Parliament, introduced a private member's bill in the Commons in 1971 to create Canadian Environment Week. It recognized the potential of awareness and individual action in protecting the environment.

EnviroFACT... .

An Environment Canada report, *The Canada Country Study*, says Canadians may feel the impact of climate change in some of the following ways:

- altered harvests of some Atlantic and Pacific fisheries;
- an increase in the frequency and severity of heat waves;
- forests will grow farther north (a one degree rise in temperature can shift weather patterns by 100 kilometres);
- severe impact on the traditional lifestyles of northern indigenous people;
- altered insurance coverage, premiums and claim payments in response to extreme weather events.

Environment Week June 3-9

THE ENVIRONMENT: YOUR CALL

It's the little things people do that both created the environmental problems and can help solve them. Environment Week, June 3-9, is a good time to become a volunteer joining thousands of others across Canada who are determined to make the world a better place. It is the little things — regularly walking to the corner store rather than driving, using alternatives to herbicides on gardens and lawns, mobbing friends and neighbours to clean up streets and roadways — they all help to undo degradation that has gone on for years.

It doesn't take much to get involved to reduce air pollution

- Persuade your neighbours to agree to place garbage bags on one side of the street and recycle boxes on the other — the collection trucks only have to make one pass down the street.
- Take an inventory of your family's driving habits to see if ride-sharing would help cut car travel.
- Turn off the ignition while waiting — this not only reduces emissions but, most often, is less expensive to start the vehicle rather than to leave it running.

Finally, in a world of throw-aways and discards, thoughtful recycling and composting can save resources of twice as useful commodities and reduce the pressure on scarce landfill sites.

It's our world, and how we leave it for the next generation depends on what we do today. In other words, it's your call.


Canada



Government of Canada

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Taking Action on Climate Change

Climate change could cause a longer growing season but more frequent droughts in the Prairies.

Global temperatures are rising

The 20th century was the warmest the world has seen in 600 years, and the 1980s and 1990s were the warmest decades on record.

Recently, a panel of the world's top climate scientists concluded that, over the next century, average global temperatures could rise significantly. In Canada, we could expect increases of up to 5 to 10 degrees in warm regions, with the Arctic seeing the most dramatic changes.

We are changing our climate

Scientists tell us that our activities are upsetting the balance of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, in our atmosphere.

Why? Because we're heavy energy users. Using fossil fuels for heating, transportation and power releases carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases that are accumulating in our atmosphere and causing the Earth to "heat up."

So what's wrong with warmer temperatures?

Simply, a changing climate could lead to many other changes.

What could happen?

More severe weather events like heavy rain, hail and tornadoes. Extreme climate variations. More droughts in some areas that could harm crops and make them more

vulnerable to pests and disease. More floods in others. Melting permafrost in the Arctic. Rising sea levels in coastal regions. Lower lake and river levels and possible effects on the quality and quantity of our drinking water. Greater risks for fire and diseases for our forests. Future health risks for Canadians with longer heat waves and more air pollution.

The Government of Canada is taking action on climate change

We know that the climate is changing and that it will affect our lives. So what are we doing about it?

Canada has been working on this for many years. In December, 1997, under the Kyoto Protocol, 36 countries agreed to work together on this global challenge to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Canada's target is to decrease our emissions to six per cent below 1990 levels during the period 2008 and 2012. Achieving that means reducing our emissions by about 26 per cent from "business-as-usual" projections.



Longer warm periods in the Arctic may threaten the numbers of the polar bear, which breeds on ice to hunt its food.

Action Plan 2000 on Climate Change

Meeting our Kyoto target is a tall order for Canada, a northern country with a huge landmass. Our population, our economy, our export trade – all are growing – contribute to increased energy use and greenhouse gases.

We've made significant progress. But we also know that we can't do it alone.

How will we achieve our goal? We are taking action on a number of fronts—technological innovation, scientific research, involving the public and working with partners across Canada and abroad.

Canada is committed to the Kyoto Protocol. Last October, the Government of Canada released its **Action Plan 2000 on Climate Change**. The plan is expected to take us one third of the way to meeting our Kyoto target, while putting down the foundation to take us the rest of the way.

This \$500-million plan, together with measures announced in Budget 2000, will bring the Government of Canada's investment in climate change to \$1.1 billion over the next five years.



To reduce its emissions, the Government of Canada is currently buying wind power in Alberta and will expand its wind power purchases into Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island.



Global warming means more severe weather like the 1995 ice storm in Eastern Ontario and Quebec. Insurance costs from the April 1998 ice storm.

Action Plan 2000 will give Canadians choices for cleaner energy, more energy-efficient buildings and homes, and greater transportation. It'll also support international projects, technology, and science and adaptation.

And the Government of Canada will continue to reduce its own greenhouse gas emissions. Federal buildings will be more energy-efficient, vehicles will be managed more efficiently and the use of renewable energy will be increased. ■

Are you doing your bit?

Every time you turn on a light, drive your car, use your computer or do anything that uses energy, you add to greenhouse gas emissions. In fact, individual Canadians account for about 26 per cent of Canada's total emissions. That's about 5 tonnes per person.

So what can you do? Here are some tips.

Is your house energy fit? Evaluate before you renovate! It's not hard and will make your home more comfortable. The Government of Canada's *EnergyGuide for Homes* evaluation will give you a plan for what you can do to save money and reduce energy use. It's had an *EnergyGuide for Homes* address, visit www.cee.ca/en/guide/houses.

Use your car less, and keep it tuned. Walk, cycle or carpool more. It's better for you and the environment. Make sure your car's well tuned with properly inflated tires. A poorly tuned engine uses up to 50 per cent more fuel and that means 50 per cent more emissions.

Don't idle your car. More than 10 seconds of idling uses up more fuel than restarting the car.

Buy energy smart. Look for the *EnergyGuide* label when buying vehicles and appliances. It'll help you make the right energy-efficient choice, cutting energy use, saving money and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

For more info, visit the Government of Canada's climate change Web site at www.climatechange.gc.ca or call 1 800 O-Canada (1-800-422-6233) for a climate change information kit (TTY: 1 800 465 7795).



Government of Canada

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Canada

Clean Air Day – June 6

Be AIR-responsible!

Why a day for clean air?

Clean Air Day focuses public attention on clean air and climate change and what Canadians can do to address these issues. It's an invitation to take action and work with others to create a cleaner, healthier environment – for ourselves, our children, our neighbours.

What's the link between clean air and climate change?

Burning fossil fuels like oil, gas, coal and gasoline results in pollutants and tiny, airborne particles that are harmful to humans. These contribute to air pollution and the build-up of greenhouse gases linked to climate change.

What can I do about it?

- Carpool, walk or cycle.
- Use public transit.
- Plant trees.
- Upgrade to energy-efficient appliances and light bulbs and a more fuel-efficient car.

By being energy-wise, we can cut back on our use of fossil fuels and reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

Join the Commuter Challenge

The transportation sector accounts for 27 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions in Canada. It's also the largest source of pollutants that cause smog. How we get to and from work has a tremendous impact on our environment.

On and around Clean Air Day, commuters across Canada will be participating in the Commuter Challenge and using more sustainable ways to get to work. Walking, cycling, using public transit, car-pooling and tele-working can help to ensure that everyone's a winner. For more information, check out www.commuterchallenge.net.

What's your clean air IQ?

1) The transportation sector is responsible for _____ % of greenhouse gas emissions in Canada.

5 16 27 43

2) A typical automobile emits _____ times as much weight per year in greenhouse gases.

2 3 4 5

3) Across Canada, how many premature deaths are associated with ambient air pollution per year?

1,000 3,000 4,000 5,000

4) Wood smoke contains more than 100 pollutants. Newer, advanced combustion wood stoves can reduce wood smoke by up to _____ %.

40-55 50-60 50-75 80-90

Take a deep breath and celebrate

Clean Air Day is a time for action and a time to celebrate success. There are clean air celebrations happening Canada-wide. The Canadian Urban Transit Association, together with many partners, is sponsoring its second Clean Air Day Sustainable Transportation Awareness Campaign in 65 communities across the country. Register your Clean Air Day event at the Environment Week Community Action Board, at www.ec.gc.ca/ceec/ceec_e.htm.

To learn more about Clean Air Day and its partners visit www.ec.gc.ca/cleanair/index.htm.

Working together to breathe easier

Air pollution harms us all

Every year more than 5,000 Canadians die prematurely because of air pollution. Thousands more experience respiratory problems because of bad air.

Air pollution has been around for more than two centuries but only within the last couple of decades have we begun to understand the extent of its impact on human health.

Scientists have linked the tiny particles and ground-level ozone, the two key ingredients of smog, to premature death and respiratory problems. They've also discovered that even low levels of air pollution can cause serious health effects.

Concerns about human health are the driving force behind government actions to reduce emissions, improve our science, improve our ability to report on air quality and encourage Canadians to help ensure that the air we breathe is clean and safe.

By reducing emissions, we'll breathe cleaner air

Scientists, health officials and ordinary Canadians see air pollution as a priority concern. So does their government.

- Last year, Canada and the United States agreed to reduce emissions of smog-causing pollutants on both sides of the border. Reductions will be phased in from 2004 to 2007.
- Over the next ten years, Canada will reduce smog-causing emissions from cars, trucks, off-road vehicles and small engines by 90 per cent.

- Another part of Canada's action plan focuses on cleaner facilities. Reductions in the sulphur content of gasoline are set to begin in 2002. The target for diesel is 2005.

- In cooperation with the provinces, the federal government plans to reduce emissions from power plants and other industrial sources.

With better science and better reporting, we'll be able to make better choices

- Ontario already has a smog alert program. Now, Environment Canada's daily smog forecasts for the Maritimes are helping people with respiratory problems plan their day's activities and reduce their exposure to bad air. (See www.ec.gc.ca/ceec/ceec_e.htm.) Daily smog forecasts are being expanded to include other areas with air quality problems in Quebec and British Columbia.

- Canada's air quality monitoring network is being modernized and expanded, ensuring information is up-to-date and accurate.

- The National Pollutant Release Inventory is Environment Canada's interactive, Web-based information centre on pollutants that are being released by industry. The inventory is being expanded to cover more air pollutants and reports from more industrial facilities.

By learning more, we can all do more to help

- Find out about air pollution in your community. Visit Environment Canada's National Pollutant Release Inventory at www.ec.gc.ca/poli/rpr.
- Learn what you can do to reduce air pollution. Visit Environment Canada's Clean Air Web site at www.ec.gc.ca/clean-air/ceec_e.htm.

For more information, visit the Green Line at www.ec.gc.ca or call 1-800-686-7676 for more clean air and climate change information.





Sustainable Development — Striking the Right Balance

Canada's Natural Resources — Now and for the Future

Canada is renowned for the wealth of its natural resources: vast forests, fresh water and rich deposits of minerals and metals, oil and gas.

To pass on this wealth to our children and our children's children, we must develop these resources in a sustainable way. We must balance our environmental and social responsibilities with our economic goals.

Innovation is the key to sustainable development. At Natural Resources Canada, we're putting science and technology to work in support of innovation so that Canada's natural resources sector can continue to contribute to development in every region of the country in a way that respects our environment.

Scott Swales, Minister of Natural Resources Canada



Canada

As Canadians, we need to make wise decisions about resource development and use. And we all understand that we share a responsibility to develop our country's natural resources sustainably.

Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) focuses on sustainable development — integrating Canada's environmental, social and economic goals. The department's scientific knowledge and expertise supports technological innovation and helps decision makers and communities make sound development choices.

NRCan's way forward, captured in the *Sustainable Development Strategy: Now and for the Future*, works with Canadians. The Strategy is all about striking the right balance: protecting the environment and making the best use of our resources, while creating jobs and prosperity at the same time.

Sustainable development is the key to the future of our country and the natural resources sector. NRCan is putting the best, most innovative ideas to work so that Canada will lead the world as a living model of sustainable development.

Canadians benefiting from natural resources today and tomorrow

The Energy to Meet Canada's Goals — Today and Tomorrow

Energy — whether moving people across town or the country, or heating our homes and businesses — is vital to our country.

Canada is blessed with tremendous resources. Conventional fuels, oil, sands, natural gas, hydro, offshore oil and gas. And we are working hard on energy efficiency technologies and the next generation of alternative and renewable fuels.

As we open new energy frontiers, environmentally friendly development is more important than ever. Natural Resources Canada scientists are putting innovative thinking into action to develop new technologies that will meet that goal.

Canadian science leading in sustainable energy development

Water — Working to Preserve a Precious Resource

Water melting from Rocky Mountain glaciers feeds the groundwater reservoirs and the big river systems crisscrossing the Canadian Prairies. But with world temperatures rising, those glaciers are shrinking. That means less water for people, for agriculture and for hydroelectric power.

Natural Resources Canada scientists, with the Prairie Adaptation Research Collaborative, are part of a team measuring water seepage seeping into the North Saskatchewan River basin and the impacts on communities downstream. They're helping us understand how our changing climate will affect our most important natural resource — fresh, clean, abundant water.

Canadian science protecting Canada's most precious resources



Concrete Environmental Benefits

Natural Resources Canada scientists have developed a stronger concrete that is also better for the environment. Traditional concrete is made from cement, which produces a lot of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas that contributes to climate change.

NRCan research has shown that fly ash — a by-product of burning coal in power plants that is usually dumped in landfills — can replace up to 50 per cent of the cement used in concrete.

The result — cheaper, stronger, more environmentally friendly concrete. Fly ash concrete is now used in everything from sidewalks to the Confederation Bridge linking Prince Edward Island to the mainland.

Canadian science improving the environment

Mapping the Way to a Better Tomorrow

When natural disasters strike, Natural Resources Canada scientists, map-makers and printers produce thousands of specialist maps and charts for police, soldiers and other emergency workers.

Rescuers need the most up-to-date maps — and they need them fast. NRCan monitors developments and, within hours, can have maps in the hands of emergency workers.

That same NRCan earth science expertise is also used to decide where to locate businesses, to understand customer demographics, to plan cities and public infrastructures, and to decide how to manage natural resources.

Canadian science mapping a sustainable and secure future for Canada

New Tools for Fighting Fire

State-of-the-art, computer programs and the Internet are innovative tools for fighting the thousands of fires that burn about 3 million hectares in Canada every year.

Natural Resources Canada has developed an Internet-based computer program that combines data about weather, vegetation and topography to better predict when forest fires will occur and how big they will be.

Now, forest rangers from Canada, Mexico and Southeast Asia are using our technology to protect forests.

Canadian innovation helping us manage our vast forests

Visit us at www.nrca.gc.ca



Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

Canada

Smog and Your Health

Anyone with a respiratory condition can tell when air quality is poor without listening to the radio or reading the newspaper for news of a "smog alert." They can feel their chests tighten up, and perhaps a cough will begin. Those suffering from asthma when experts are coming to understand more and more—that air quality has an impact on our health.

The word smog was coined in 1905 to describe the joint presence of industrial smoke and fog in the environment. In recent years, it has become the term given to the chemical mixture often visible as a brownish yellow haze over urban areas. Episodes of smog, such as the 1952 London Fog incident, have been associated with direct increases in deaths and health problems.

What are the potential health effects?

In the past few decades, scientists have come to understand more about the health effects of smog. Short-term health effects range from eye, nose and throat irritation to decreased lung function, aggravation of respiratory or cardiac disease and premature death. The effects depend on the levels of air pollutants in the air, the length of time people are in contact with them, the interactions of the many air pollutants in the respiratory system (the health effects of one pollutant may be intensified when combined with another) and the influence of weather and atmospheric conditions. The elderly and those with heart and

lung disease are the people most at risk. Children are also at high risk, because they breathe faster and spend more active time outdoors.

The different components of smog act differently on the body's systems. For instance, ground-level ozone affects the respiratory system and causes inflammation of the airways that can persist for up to 18 hours after exposure ends. There is evidence that exposure to ground-level ozone can heighten the sensitivity of asthmatics to allergens.

Particulate matter (PM) is another component of smog. Of greatest concern are the fine and ultra-fine particles that can penetrate deeply into the lungs. The role of other pollutants such as carbon monoxide (CO), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and acid aerosols is increasingly being recognized as important in understanding the health effects of smog. The effects of the acid aerosols, SO₂ and PM are difficult to separate as they are often present together in a mixture in the air.

On the basis of short-term exposure studies, Health Canada estimates that air pollution is the cause of 9000 premature deaths in Canada each year. There is also evidence that long-term exposures to ambient levels of air pollution is related to increased mortality. Studies also indicate that there is a clear association between emergency visits and admissions to hospital for heart and lung problems and days of high air pollution. During the Atlanta Olympics in

1996, residents responded to a rallying call to reduce smog and reduced morning rush hour traffic by 23 per cent and weekend traffic by 10 per cent by using alternate forms of transportation. Not only did ozone, PM, carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide decrease during the 17 day period, but emergency room visits and hospitalizations for children's asthma were down from the comparison period by 11–46 per cent, depending on the medical data source. Only the study results using the Medicaid claims data (with a 42 per cent reduction in asthma visits) were statistically different from the comparison period, however.

What Canadians can do to protect themselves?

- Check the Air Quality Index in your community especially during the smog season — April to September — and tailor your activities accordingly.
- When smog levels are high, avoid strenuous outdoor exercise — especially during the afternoon when ground-level ozone reaches its peak — and choose indoor activities.
- Avoid exercising near heavy traffic areas, at least during rush hour, to minimize your exposure to smog.
- It is a good idea to listen for air quality advisories, and curb outdoor playtime for small children, as appropriate.
- Individuals with heart and lung disease should follow their doctor's advice regarding appropriate management

of their condition when there are elevated levels of smog.

What is Health Canada doing?

Health Canada researchers are learning more about the effects of air pollution on our health. They know, for instance, that poor air quality is not just a health concern on hot summer days but rather is a year-round concern. They are also learning that levels of pollution once thought to be acceptable for human health are often too high.

Based partly on results from Health Canada's research endeavours, the federal and provincial governments have jointly developed National Ambient Air Quality Objectives for several pollutants. As substantial scientific evidence indicates that significant adverse health effects may result from exposure to ground-level ozone and PM, the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) has introduced new Canada-wide standards for these air pollutants. The CCME standards are an important step in reducing the risks these pollutants pose to human health and the environment. Health Canada will continue to assess the effects of short- and long-term exposure to several smog-producing pollutants. The results of these studies will allow the further development of effective standards and guidelines to help protect the health of Canadians.

For more information, visit www.hc-sc.gc.ca.



Protecting Canada's national parks

Today's actions...

A bear of a problem...

That's greatly bear for this biologist Michael Proctor is collecting in Glacier National Park of Canada from a few strands of hairwre intentionally set for the purpose. It doesn't harm the animal and when analyzed, it will give Michael the whole genetic make-up for this particular bear.

Why is such research important? Because grizzly bear populations can be threatened by human actions. If we cannot maintain a healthy bear population, it indicates that there are problems with the natural habitats upon which all the animals depend.

Biologists are not the only ones involved here. Protecting



grizzlies, their habitats and other species is a team effort. For example, engineers design roadways with places for animals to cross safely and park attendants help visitors avoid areas where bears are active.

Visitors can help too by slowing down on park roadways, reporting sightings, being alert for signs of bear presence, not feeding wildlife and by practising camping methods that do not attract bears.

Meanwhile on a bench in Prince Edward Island

On the other side of the country, Arja Page scans the bench after posting signs asking visitors not to use a section of beach in Prince Edward Island National Park of Canada. Like Michael Proctor she is helping Parks Canada protect the park's ecosystems.

No bees here! This time the concern is a little shoshed, the Piping Plover. These plovers are endangered in Canada. Their problem is simple. They nest on beaches and the nests, eggs and young are almost impossible to see. If the area is popular with people, the Piping Plovers don't stand a chance. Hence, the need for Arja and her colleagues to monitor the plover populations and set aside some areas for the birds.

As with the grizzlies, good information from research and observation helps Parks

Canada make good decisions. In turn, the public is involved so they understand and can cooperate in the protection of this species.

The challenge of protecting ecological integrity

The real challenge for Parks Canada isn't just protecting bears or piping plovers. It's much bigger. It's about trying to ensure that nature can fully function throughout our system of 39 national parks. "Ecological integrity" is Parks Canada's mandate. When all native species of plants and animals can live, reproduce and have a good chance of surviving in the long term, an ecosystem is said to have integrity.



The key to the future

The Canada National Parks Act says that Canada's national parks "are hereby dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment... and the parks shall be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." The focus on ecological integrity makes sense when you understand that we are not just talking about today. We need to protect these places for our children and their children, for all time.

Neighbours, researchers, partners and visitors all play an important role in this responsibility. Their increased knowledge, support and actions to help protect the parks will ensure that unforgettable national park experiences will always be part of Canada's heritage.

What is Parks Canada doing to meet this challenge?

As Canada's national parks become more popular and stresses from outside the parks increase, the focus on ecological integrity becomes more important. It is the first priority when considering all aspects of the operation of parks and is changing the way our national parks are managed. Scientists and technicians monitor ecosystems and help make key decisions.

Numerous habitat and species recovery efforts have been implemented. Also, the public is learning more about the challenges of managing national parks so that they can help protect their natural heritage.

For more information visit www.parksCanada.gc.ca or call the Government of Canada at 1 800 O-Canada (1 800 622-6232). TTY/TDD: 1 800 653-7735

Today's actions are tomorrow's legacy.

"We Canadians are fortunate to live in a land of diverse and outstanding natural and cultural heritage. We take pride in this heritage and recognize the importance of its protection. We believe that our land and culture are part of our Canadian identity. Our national parks are symbols of our nation."

Canada's special places are facing many challenges that could adversely affect the essence for which they are valued.

I call on all Canadians to support the Government of Canada's efforts to maintain and restore the ecological integrity of our national parks in that they will always serve the purpose to which they are dedicated: the understanding, education and enjoyment of the people of Canada."

Shirley Collette
Minister of Canadian Heritage



Government of Canada
Gouvernement du Canada

Canada

Conserving Nature



The problem with our natural environment is that if we don't have all we need, then we have nothing.

Canada comprises 25 per cent of the world's remaining wetlands and frontier forests and is home to diverse ecosystems with a rich variety of plants and animals. These natural assets offer us ecological strengths like clean air and water, and psychological renewal in beautiful places, wildlife and free-flowing waters. They are an essential part of our national identity, and a huge source of tourist and recreation industry dollars.

But nearly 1,000 hectares of natural Canada is being lost every hour, due to resource extraction, agriculture, urban development and transportation corridors. More than 340 species of Canadian plants and animals are at danger of extinction now, largely because of habitat loss.

For more than a century we have assumed that setting aside parks and protected areas would provide natural refuge and reservoirs for our ecological resources, and counterbalance our damage to the surrounding wilderness. In other words, we'd always have adequate spaces to maintain that essential characteristic of Canada. However, the last 40 years of biological research has confirmed that designating parks has done little to slow down the loss of natural Canada. Even strictly protected areas, many species have been disappearing over time.



Parks are not enough.

Part of the problem is that big predators like bears, wolves, and cougars require more room to survive than parks alone provide. They need surrounding lands for feeding, resting, travelling to other wilderness, or finding mates. The disappearance of these large canines and long-distance travellers leads to dramatic increases in the mid-level, plant-eating species like deer and rabbits that the predators used to feed on.

That in turn triggers dramatic losses of vegetation, leading to disappearance of birds and smaller mammals. Last year a federal panel examining the Canadian parks system concluded that the ecological disruption outside parks is now destroying the essential nature of the parks themselves almost everywhere in Canada.

In a recent study of threats to Canada's well-being, the Prime Minister's advisory agency, the National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (NRTÉE) concluded that our disappearing natural environment is one of the four looming challenges, along with toxic chemicals, urban environments, and economic adaptability.

Parks will remain the cornerstone of nature preservation, but what we need now is **integrated land management**. The requirements include adjacent **buffer zones** of varying degrees of nature protection outside the parks, and putting **multiple uses** which balance the need for resources, livelihoods and ecosystem integrity. We also need **wildlife movement corridors** where species can travel unimpeded between protected areas.

To accomplish these goals, we will need to redefine our approach to land use so private landowners, resource industries, rural communities, aboriginal peoples and conservation groups are part of the solution.

We need to move beyond the park boundaries and the old all-or-nothing concepts of protection. And we need to start planning now before more of nature is lost.

It does not mean giving park wilderness authority over what goes on outside their parks. Other uses, including resource industries, aboriginal peoples, rural communities and conservation groups are already involved in finding solutions. Recent polling shows unprecedented agreement among Canadians about protecting our endangered natural environment. Urban and rural, all ages and genders are committed to willingly leaving some conventional uses of the land, including their own private land, to preserve natural Canada.

Such extraordinary unanimity among Canadians means there's room for urgency, and early action, in achieving a measurable commitment. The Yukon to Yellowstone initiative is one example. Scientists, communities and conservationists are already establishing an interconnected network of parks, protected areas and natural use zones in the Rocky Mountains, home of the world's largest grizzly bear population.

Conservation of nature cannot be delivered exclusively through government-controlled lands. Important ecosystems often exist on private lands, sometimes close to cities. Near Toronto, for example, private citizens are buying land and dedicating it to connect with conservation authorities' lands, to create a greenbelt along the 160-kilometre Oak Ridges Moraine.



To accomplish these goals, we will need to redefine our approach to land use so private landowners, resource industries, rural communities, aboriginal peoples and conservation groups are part of the solution.

An important unleashing of the popular commitment to nature preservation may ultimately lie in private transfers of land to conservation-oriented trusts. We need renewed tax, trust and municipal regulations to make it easier for people to create living legacies. The National Round Table this year will be researching such solutions.

Canada is not alone in the emerging crisis in biodiversity and species loss. The problem of parks becoming islands of slower erosion is worldwide. Few other countries, however, have so much potential to work with. Protecting this heritage, for ourselves and on behalf of all humanity, should be a national instinct and proud legacy for Canadians. ■

For more information, visit our Web site at www.nrttee-trnee.ca

Working with stakeholders across the country the NRTÉE, an independent federal agency, provides practical, objective and neutral recommendations for balancing economic prosperity and environmental preservation.

National Round Table
on the Environment
and the Economy



Table ronde nationale
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et l'économie

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CCME's Pollution Prevention Awards: Recognizing Leadership, Honouring Innovation

Across Canada, businesses are developing and implementing innovative ways to safeguard the environment. They are not just cleaning up the environment, they are preventing pollution before it occurs. CCME, Canada's premier forum for discussion and joint action on the environment, presents national Pollution Prevention Awards to companies and organizations demonstrating cutting-edge accomplishment and leadership in pollution prevention.

Pollution prevention can be instrumental in addressing some of the most challenging environmental issues facing Canadians, such as climate change. By modifying existing processes and equipment rather than investing in new, expensive end-of-pipe treatment technology, Cosco Canada Ltd. reduced greenhouse gas emissions at its plant in Edmonton, Alberta by more than 95 per cent which results in the recovery of over \$1 million in natural gas sales annually.

Other companies also recognize the economic advantages of pollution prevention. Westport Instruments, a 1999 CCME award winner from Vancouver, British Columbia, develops technology that enables diesel engines to run on natural gas. Westport's President, David Deacon, confirms that clean-air technologies such as Westport's have to make economic sense in order for them to be adopted and have a meaningful impact on air quality.

Through the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME), federal, provincial and territorial governments work cooperatively on issues that affect all Canadians such as air pollution, toxic chemicals and waste. Fellow ministers and I support pollution prevention as a way to address these challenges. Learning there is no more effective way to treat pollution than to prevent its occurrence. The CCME Pollution Prevention Awards are one way that governments recognize and promote the value of this approach and I am looking forward to participating in this year's ceremony.



The Honourable Oscar Lashin, President CCME
Minister of Conservation, Manitoba

Using environmentally friendly alternatives is key to preventing pollution. Working in partnership with Northern Ontario communities, Hydro One Remote Communities of Thunder Bay has reduced its use of diesel fuel by converting some facilities to renewable energy technologies, such as wind turbines and run-of-river hydroelectricity. Marcom Communications of St. Thomas, Ontario was

honoured with a CCME award in 1999 for reducing volatile organic compounds, in part due to the replacement of liquid paint with a more eco-friendly powder paint. "We've made it our business to act proactively to environmental challenges by pursuing pollution prevention strategies rather than pollution abatement," says Sandra Travers, Marcom's Environmental Systems Manager (North America).

Pollution prevention is not just about individual facilities, it is a whole new way of doing business. For example, Dow Chemical has incorporated pollution prevention into its operating policy and sets specific goals for reducing pollutants and waste. Dow's Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta facility put this policy into action and eliminated the use of hazardous liquid chlorine in its producing plastic. The change also eliminated the need for refrigeration and the associated releases of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).



Ford's Windsor Casting Plant receives a 1998 CCME Pollution Prevention Award



Presidents and CEOs of living Oil and Canada's major car manufacturers celebrate living's low sulphur gasoline.

The voluntary nature of pollution prevention requires strong leadership. The Canadian Vehicle Manufacturers' Association (CVMA) spearheads the Canadian Automotive Manufacturers Pollution Prevention Project, through which major car manufacturers reduce toxic substances. Since 1992, CVMA has worked together with its members, DaimlerChrysler, Ford and General Motors, to reduce over 350,000 tonnes of pollutants.

Living Oil refinery in Saint John, New Brunswick is an industry leader, being the first refinery in Canada to produce low-sulphur gasoline that meets the stringent requirements of low-emission vehicles. Kenneth Mayhew, President and CEO of the New Brunswick Lung Association, says, "The use of low-sulphur gasoline, such as is now provided by living Oil, will reduce smog levels and improve the respiratory health of Canadians."

Pollution prevention often relies on creativity. living Pulp & Paper of Saint John, New Brunswick used innovative technology including reverse osmosis, to clean up its pulp and paper effluent. "The idea of pollution prevention was a creative and visionary concept in the pulp industry," notes Dr. Deborah MacLachlan, associate professor at the University of New Brunswick, "living's efforts to have been risky and gone far beyond those taken by other mills in Canada."

CCME doesn't just reward others for pollution prevention, it practices what it preaches. Pollution prevention is a principle woven throughout CCME initiatives, such as its standard-setting process for toxic substances, CCME's National Packaging Protocol, a plan to reduce Canada's packaging waste by 50 per cent, gave priority to pollution prevention

activities, such as source reduction. The goal was achieved four years ahead of schedule.

To learn more about Canadian businesses achieving success with pollution prevention, check out CCME's website, Success Stories. Pollution Prevention is Business available through the CCME Documents Program (phone 1-800-405-5025 or visit www.ccme.ca). Also available through the Documents Program are CCME guidelines to assist industry in preventing releases of toxic substances. ■

CCME Pollution Prevention Award Winners 1997 - 1999

Marathon Communications Canada	(St. Thomas, Ontario)
Transcontinental Printing R/W Graphics	(Owen Sound, Ontario)
Westport Innovations	(Vancouver, British Columbia)
Canadian Household Battery Association and Rechargeable Battery Recycling Corporation	(Don Mills, Ontario)
Canadian Auto Collision	(Brampton, Ontario)
Environ Industries	(Burlington, Ontario)
Ford of Canada - Windsor Casting Plant	(Windsor, Ontario)
Asahi Enterprises	(Calgary, Alberta)
Refrigeration Industries	(Dorchester, Nova Scotia)
Green Park & Seal	(Concord, Ontario)
Kaiser Rectangling	(Kitchener, Ontario)
Bea River Solar Aquatics Facility	(Dorchester, Nova Scotia)

Stand Up and Be Recognized!

The application deadline for the 2001 Pollution Prevention Awards is November 15th, 2001. For more information, visit the CCME Web site: www.ccme.ca

CCME
Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment

CCME
Canadian Automotive Manufacturers' Association





Karen LeBlond, Chief Engineer and Proud Recipient of Canada's Pollution Prevention Award.

Ford's environmental initiatives have protected a water treatment plant... that restores waste water to its original state before reusing it to the Detroit area. The breakthrough has not only earned us the envy of our peers but also the recognition of the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment. We were, of course, honored with the award but to be truthful, knowing that we're doing our part is the best reward of all.



Still After 60 years of Canadian Leadership

History

degree in psychology in 1929. Then, he also got into journalism at *The McGill Daily*, winding up as sports editor. A summer job at *The Gazette* in Montreal diverted him from plans to take postgraduate studies and into full-time sports reporting.

He made a name covering the NHL on ice, but like many Montrealers of his time, harboured a passion for New York City. When his proposal to write an about-town column from the Big Apple got nowhere, he took off to New York in 1934 with his meagre savings and fled grain columns—eventually nursed *Light and Shadows of Manhattan*—that *Gazette* editors were persuaded to print. The popularity of his reports with readers repaid him a *Gazette* salary as well as a sponsored radio gig that paid him a then-paltry \$100 a week.

From there, it was over toward journalism: trips to Los Angeles to write Hollywood gossip, a posting as correspondent in Washington and, after he engaged in movie anti-traiting, ultimately to England as war correspondent for *The Gazette* and *Mailand*. (He arrived the day after the casualty-heavy Canadian raid on Dieppe on Aug. 19, 1942, but years later shied from several pages about the raid into *The Sixth of June*. "They got guys, those Canadians," he has an American character exclaim.)

On his way to celebrity, Shapiro—Shap to his friends—rabbed some people the wrong way. "He was egotistical, neurotic, melodramatic, obstinate and generally difficult," conceded *Mailand* editor Ralph Allen in an obituary-editorial that also described him as being "among the best informed, the most gifted and the most perceptive" of all Canadian writers.

Allen also related one of a host of anecdotes that purported to quote Shapiro once trying to be blunt: "But, John, here I've been talking about myself for two hours. How about you talking about me for a while." Anecdotes, after the Old Vic drama company in



With war correspondent William Somerset

Brussels, England, staged *The Bridge*, quoted the writer wistfully: "They used to do Shakespeare and Sheridan. Now they are doing Shakespeare, Sheridan and Shapiro."

Like many another Canadian who succumbed abroad, his home town was the head-quarters of his detestations. It may have been the Old Vic crack that coaxed some Montrealers to refer to Shapiro as "the great Shakespeare of our time," a joking detour recalled by filmmaker and novelist William Weinreb, a younger contemporary. Weinreb remembers that what stirred up antipathy among some people was the Governor-General's fiction novel in *The Sixth of June*. He

and others thought the 1955 winner ought to have been Brian Moore, then a Montrealer, for his novel *Judith Hearns* (Moore later won the medal in 1960 for *The Luck of George Coffey* and in 1975 for *The Great Victorian Collection*). "Brian Moore's book was a much more substantial work and destined to become a classic," says Weinreb. "And who remembers *The Sixth of June*?"

True enough about the Shapiro books—one of pain and out of mind. The plays and movies likewise have long since faded out of common view and even from public knowledge. His name is little known outside of his films career, where his legacy is the Lionel Shapiro Awards for creative writing, chosen a year for \$1,000 apiece, and another for achievement in English. A circular endorsement as an tradesman at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He set those encouragements up with money from *The Sixth of June*. The title of the book in itself is a powerful legacy, resulting a symbol—57 years ago next week—inspired in many minds as a symbol of what Ross Munro once described as Shapiro's "deep respect for human courage and endurance." It is also a reminder of what the writer himself defined in that book as "the all-too-unconscionable miracles" that flow out of such historic human events.

Read a selection of Lord Shapiro's Maugham's biography online www.ford.com

REMEMBERING OPERATION OVERLORD

William Stewart was among the first Canadian correspondents to land at Normandy on June 6, 1944. A 10-year veteran of *The Canadian Press*, Stewart crossed the channel on a British freighter and landed on the far western flank of the four-kilometre Canadian sector, *Juno Beach*, at about 8:30 in the morning. Now 87 and living in the Montreal area, Stewart still has strong memories of that day.

The landing craft took us right onto the beach. There was terrific relief to be gotten. In front of me was a large barbed-wire bunker along which was a line of dead Canadians. There were about seven of them—several in front of the barbed wire,

one sprawled across it and one guy right up on top of the [German] pill box. He had fallen there and his helmet had rolled off.

I dug a hole in a sand dune with a little salt to sit on, and a ledge for the typewriter, and I started to write about what I could see. Then I went out to explore the beach, which turned out to be mined. A small tracked vehicle drove up and flung its occupants about. There were wounded on the beach shelling from shock and there were some dead. I walked up to a huge concrete bunker that stretched into the sea, and in front of it was a group of Germans who had surrendered. There was one Canadian soldier standing there with a rifle, guarding them.

About two o'clock, two other Canadian correspondents came ashore. Matthew Hoffman of the CBC and Charlie Lynde, who became a columnist for *Southern*. We went into the village, Grey-sur-Mer, and were lodged into the house of a retired postman and his wife. We worked at their dining room table, and they served us strawberries and cream—or almost daily for it.

I put the copy in small white canvas bags with red stripes on them and "Press" stencilled in big black letters. An arrangement had been made that a correspondent gave his story to the ship, and the ship, whether Canadian, British or whatever, put it on a craft going back to England. We got a message on O-boat one from the general manager of CP saying that our stories had arrived.

OUR MAN IN BOGOTÁ

By SALLY ARMSTRONG in Bogotá

Strolling across the tony bridge leading to both of bloodred gemstones, Guillermo Rishchynski is a picture of diplomatic decorum. The cuffs of his midnight-blue dress pants break over his black loafers as just the right angle of a white shirt opens at the neck adds a relaxed touch to his brown sports coat. But as Canada's ambassador to Colombia sits down at a glass patio table in the garden behind his home in Bogotá, he grows tense. Checking his watch, he taps his fingers faithfully on the glass. Rishchynski has good reason to be nervous; more than 25,000 people are murdered each year in Colombia.

Ambassador Guillermo Rishchynski is trying a different approach to Colombia's drug problem

And Juanarena, his wife of 20 years, and their daughter Gacile, 18, who are remaining home from a nearby school, are running late.

They are travelling in an air-conditioned limousine, but Rishchynski, who has one of the most dangerous postings in the foreign service, knows violence can arise suddenly in the South American country. Again he checks his watch—for the fifth time in only a few minutes. Finally, his cellphone rings (at the tone of the *Wishom* toll operator) and so a familiar voice says a hello, a smile of relief appears across his tanned face. "There's Juanarena," he says.

Rishchynski, a bearded, affable 67-year-old career diplomat, has a front-row seat on a war that will not end—Colombia's cocaine-fueled orgy of violence. The fighting, which some es-

perits believe is about to escalate even more, began in the 1940s when Marxist guerrillas, now led by FARC, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, launched their fight to redistribute land from wealthy property owners to peasants. Now, it has become primarily a war about cold, hard cash: the \$2 billion in revenues produced from cocaine every year in Colombia.

Canada plans to spend about \$80 million in the region helping displaced people, promoting human rights and trying to convince peasants to switch from coca, the plant from which cocaine is made, to other crops. Rishchynski believes only conclusively insti-

tutes like Canada's will bring an end to Colombia's long cycle of violence, putting him at odds with the U.S. government, which is taking a far tougher approach. In a bid to put the traffickers out of business, last year the United States and Colombia launched Plan Colombia, a \$2-billion program to arm and train the country's military for an all-out war against the narcotics business, which operates from hideouts deep in the Colombian jungle. But many experts believe the U.S. intervention will only serve to accelerate Colombia's longstanding civil war and put an end to peace talks that began in October 1999. "It will heat up the level of violence," says Judith Tschman, a University of Toronto political science professor and expert on the region. "The politicians will simply put more resources into con-



ruption, violence and private armies."

Drug money has corrupted every corner of Colombian society. In addition to their terrorist activities, FARC fighters and other guerrilla groups are now paid indirectly to protect the country's drug lords and the peasant crops. The cartels also bribe government officials and finance their own murderous militias. "Narco-trafficking," says Rishchynski, "has wiped out the society to such a point, it's difficult to know which is genuine and who is not."

Rishchynski's Latin American roots run deep. He was born in Toronto, his father of Polish-Ukrainian descent and his mother Panamanian. Shortly after his birth, the family moved to Pereira City, where he was raised and schooled in Spanish. He returned to Canada when he was 17, and graduated from McGill University in 1975 with a degree in political science. He later joined Ameriquest, a Canadian company selling agricultural equipment abroad. Following stints across Latin America for six years, says Rishchynski, "the best MBA I ever got."

In 1978, on one of his trips to Tegucigalpa, Honduras, he met Juanarena, whom Rishchynski describes as "a extremely young Honduran woman, who learned to do Canadian cold." They married in 1981. Four days before their first child was born on June 20, 1982, Rishchynski joined the foreign service. Now, eight postings later, including Beirut, Jordan, Australia, Jakarta and Chicago, he is handling one of Canada's most complicated diplomatic assignments. The mission, he says, "is exciting, exhilarating and terrifying all at once."

Life in Bogotá, the kidnapping capital of the world, is fragile. For protection, Rishchynski has three personal bodyguards to go with his bulletproof car everywhere he goes. He is accompanied by armed outsiders on motorcycles. When Juanarena took up speed walking for exercise, her bodyguard started running up for work wearing track shoes with his three-year-old son. Their son Anthony, 17, who will remain in Canada later this year to start uni-

"You are not going to agree to change in the absence of force," Rishchynski says.

venity, but also had to accept the guards' presence, even though they tend to creep a trespasser's style.

Tragedy is never far away. The job includes meeting with people at the embassy one day and finding out the next they are among the dead or disappeared. "The day-to-day situation can be withering," he notes. "So much of the violence is against innocent people—the defenceless." The terror seems even more appalling when car attacks on the country's spectacular backdrop. "It's breathtaking, with

before being scooped. But a new style of kidnapping known as *Minicabos* fishing is becoming notorious. The thugs, usually FARC guerrillas, harried the road, indiscriminately stopping cars. They then punch the numbers on their victims' identification cards into their laptop computers. Rows of information immediately pop up, including the wealth of the "fish," and those worth keeping are held.

The U.S. government believes it can put an end to the violence by crushing the cocaine cartel. But Canada's approach is profoundly different—helping, among other things, to wean Colombian peasants off growing coca by financing the production of alternative crops. To visit the campesinos—peasants—Rushchynski, accompanied by his bodyguards, often makes the dangerous trek deep into the countryside. Once, he has even travelled by donkey on a narrow road too steep for cars.

As well, as it had to prevent tensions against civilians, Canada is training Colombian soldiers to be more aware of basic human rights. Morellet accompanied the ambassador on a 25-hour junkie to Bucaramanga, a city in a mountain valley 225 km north of Bogotá, where he delivered the second half of a \$30,000 donation to fund human rights education courses for the military at Universidad Autónoma de Bucaramanga. (On arrival, he urged his foreign guests to try a taste of fried ants, a delicacy eaten in season in Bucaramanga.) "This is the life that opens other doors," said Rushchynski, before dinner with the military commander in charge of the region. "You are not going to agree to socioeconomic change in the absence of trust. It starts with people."

Call Madrid also visits the ambassador. It is a desperate place on the outskirts of Bucaramanga where more than 3,000 displaced people are crammed into a makeshift camp. "They are caught like the ham in the sandwich," he explains as he tours the camp. "FARC shows up in their village on Monday and says, 'Feed our troops or we'll kill you.' Then another guerrilla group shows up on Tuesday and says, 'You collaborated with them so we'll kill all of you.'"

Related under the aqueduct, the ambassador talks to both adults and children. "Do you have a health centre, a school for the kids, a community council? Where is the water coming from?" He dreads under laundry

GUERRILLAS, DRUGS AND VIOLENCE

The history of Colombia, population 40 million, is as complex as it is violent. Prior to the arrival of the Spanish in the 16th century, the territory was inhabited by the now extinct Chibcha Indians. Since the South American country gained independence in 1810, power has alternated between conservative and liberal factions. In 1946, conservatives led by Mariano Ospina Pérez won the elections, triggering a civil war that lasted from 1946 to 1955 and claimed more than 200,000 lives.

In the 1960s, two Marxist guerrilla movements thwarted efforts to restore order: the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, organized by peasants and former communist party members, and the National Liberation Army, founded by students who had been heavily influenced by Cuban revolutionary Che Guevara to counter the liberals, wealthy landowners, forcing they would lose their property, financed the operations of numerous paramilitary groups to battle the guerrillas.

In 1996, following the election of President Andrés Boudanos, three-way peace talks between the two rebel groups and the government began. But peace prospects have been complicated by the drug trade—since the 1970s, when Mexico began cracking down on its marijuana trade, Colombia emerged as the world's top supplier. Drug revenues—now mainly from cocaine—are used to finance the operations of both guerrilla and private armies. To break the back of the lucrative business, Colombia and the United States have launched a massive military campaign to wipe out crops and processing labs. But many analysts believe the anti-drug offensive will only result in more fighting, ensuring the violence that has plagued Colombia for so long continues to rage on.



With American help, Colombian soldiers are confiscating cocaine in the country's battle against the illicit narcotics trade.

lines, examines the sinking hazards, the leaky roofs made from plastic sheets, and holds discussions in dark single-room shacks that house 10 or 12 people each. "This is the tragedy of Colombia," he says, emerging from one of the homes. "The sense of indignity is overwhelming."

At the university, the ambassador delivers a speech about human rights, to an audience filled with students and academics. Afterwards, while guerrillas and professors visit to talk to him, half a dozen people press refugee claims (into his hand). One person's father has been murdered, another's brother has been kidnapped. Murder and mayhem seem to have been bred into Colombian culture. At

a speech attended by a Canadian ambassador in 1999, Manuel Sánchez Marulanda, the founder and commander of FARC, defended the actions of his guerrillas. But the speech consisted mostly of recollections of how dyslexia had been soothed from his family in 1946, and revenge was required. "Blood, cousins, nephews, aunts and uncles got involved, making this a very personal conflict, which is why it gets so painful," says Rushchynski. "Justice is about settling accounts. There is very little capacity to get beyond that."

If a change over time, it may, ironically, result from the very violence

flicking in cocaine that is now destroying the country. There is so much money involved that the Marxist guerrillas who were once motivated by agrarian reform are growing rich themselves. "Today, guerrillas are switching sides [from one rebel group or militia to another] for the sake of a few more pesos a month," Rushchynski says. "So the argument is more about money and less about ideology."

The American intervention could either successfully crush the cartels, or plunge the country into more chaos. Almost 100 U.S. military advisers operating from a massive base 400 km south of

Bogotá have already trained nearly 3,000 Colombian soldiers. The so-called anti-narcotics barracks will be the cutting edge of Plan Colombia's assault on the drug dealer's operations. Colombian pilots flying U.S.-supplied planes have also sprayed 80,000 acres of coca plants with herbicide, destroying almost

25 per cent of the country's crop. Trichinets believe Canada's approach is preferable. "The obvious solution is alternative crops," says Trichinets. "Obviously people need to make a living and they need to make a living growing something other than coca." Plan Colombia may just have another chapter of violence into Colombia's already bloody history—ensuring that Canada's ambassador stays close to his bodyguards.

WE'VE shown our bodies with the war no drugs in Colombia? www.cbc.ca



Rushchynski has one of the most dangerous postings in the foreign service.

mountains and rainforests and every ecosystem in the hemisphere," Rushchynski says. Kidnapping, which generates nearly \$500 million a year in criminal revenue, has become so commonplace that well-heeled Colombians carry a special kit in the trunk of their cars. It can contain medicines, personal medications, books to read while waiting an average 10 minutes in captivity and comfortable walking shoes for the long trek into the jungle hideouts. There is also a dedicated help line for kidnapping, dial 165, for everything else, call 112.

Usually targets, who often pay \$1 million to be released, are arrested for about a month

CRITICS FEAR U.S. INTERVENTION WILL ONLY RESULT IN AN ESCALATION OF THE VIOLENCE



FROM BAD TO WORSE

The distrust and the dying continue despite U.S.-led calls for a ceasefire

President George W. Bush has learned what his predecessor, Bill Clinton, knew only too well: brokering a peace deal in the Middle East is all but impossible. Bush formally linked his administration to the stalled Israeli-Arab peace process last week, phoning Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon. He asked both men to end the fighting that has killed nearly 500 people since last September and return to the bargaining table. But the violence continued. In back-to-back suicide attacks at

week's end, a truck carrying a bomb blew up near a heavily fortified Israeli army post in the Gaza Strip and a car bomb exploded near a bus terminal in central Israel. At least three people—the suicides—were killed and 45 Israelis injured. Two Islamic militant groups, Hamas and Islamic Jihad, claimed responsibility. Another bomb went off in a West Bank refugee camp, killing a Palestinian gunman and wounding four others. The Palestinian Authority blamed Israel, but Israel denied any involvement. The explosions capped a difficult week

Palestinian parade past a burning bus at an anti-Israel demonstration in Ramallah

for Israel. On May 26, a banquet hall collapsed during a wedding in Jerusalem, killing about two dozen people and injuring hundreds. Jimmy Israeli gunmen also shot down a small Lebanese civilian plane that had entered Israeli airspace, killing the pilot. The shooting occurred with Israeli military on high alert for a possible terrorist attack—but the suicide bombers still managed to deliver their deadly cargoes. Israel responded by sending tanks and armored vehicles into Palestinian-controlled areas of the Gaza Strip.

Bush's push to end Israeli-Palestinian fighting began with the release of a peace plan proposed by an international commission headed by former U.S. secretary George Mitchell. Mitchell called on both sides to halt the violence and urged Israel to freeze construction of Jewish settlements on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. But Mitchell's report seemed to do little more than spark a new round of angry verbal exchanges—followed by more deaths.

Tom Fennell



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Sounds like a sweet deal

One of Canada's best-kept secrets is our collective tendency to take rising satisfaction in the fortunes of Americans. If there's a problem afflicting the United States, you can generally spot the Canadian, let's face it, one reading on the sidelines, affecting an attitude of moral superiority.

This rather pathetic stance has been fully on display as Americans come to grips with what their federal government officially describes as nothing less than "the most serious energy shortage since the oil embargoes of the 1970s." The Bush-Cheney team in Washington, headed by a pair of old men, proposes to fight it mainly by expanding production—bringing predictable bowls of outrage from conservationists and finger-wagging from north of the border. These go those fat-cat Americans, run the refrain, addicted to cheap gasoline and tank-sized SUVs. Sleepers on night.

The Canadian government, typically, is trying to have it both ways. Ottawa is rubbing its hands at the prospect of standing over more oil, gas and electricity south, but can't seem to refrain from lecturing to less customer-literate as he welcomed, Washington drive for a continental energy plan, Natural Resources Minister Ralph Goodale added pointedly that "from the Canadian point of view, energy conservation, energy efficiency, are very important qualities and characteristics. They are in fact qualities and characteristics of an advanced, intelligent society."

One could surely assume, then, that an "advanced, intelligent society" like Canada would be more efficient and conservation-minded than the gas-guzzling American variety. As it turns out, one would be wrong. If anything, Canadians are even bigger energy hogs than are the Americans. Critics frequently note that the United States, with just 4.6 per cent of the world's people, consumes a gluttonous 25 per cent of its energy. Canada, by comparison, has a minuscule 0.5 per cent (or one two-hundredths) of the global population but consumes 3.3 per cent of all the energy on Earth. Do the math: our record is worse. By another measure, American consume 104,247 kWh of energy per person per year; Canadians consume 120,060 kWh each—or 15 per cent more.

Fine, Canada is cold and spend out. We need a lot of energy to get through the winter. But the fact remains, 30 million Canadians consume substantially more than do the 50

million French, the 56 million Germans or even the one-billion-plus Indians. Canadians are, it turns out, in no position to lecture anyone when it comes to wasting energy.

Which is not to say that the Bush-Cheney plan has much to recommend it. The biggest problem is that it's a solution to a problem that scarcely exists. Aside from California's botched exercise in privatizing electricity, leading to the state's well-publicized and genuinely disruptive rolling blackouts, the United States has nothing approaching an energy crisis.

Gasoline prices are relatively high (by U.S. standards), but peaked last week at an average 65 cents a litre and are generally expected to head down for the rest of the summer. And all signs are that markets are doing what they're supposed to do: higher prices depress demand and draw out more supply.

High gasoline prices mean that sales of minivan SUVs are down, while small-car sales are up. Oil companies are using their record profits to invest in new refineries for the first time in many years. Similarly, high electricity prices have set off a wave of investment: some 90,000 megawatts of new electricity is scheduled to come online by 2002, with even more on the way after that. Higher natural gas prices have sparked billions of new investment in pipelines, with some 14,500 km of new pipe to be completed in the next 18 months.

All that, more than any government plan, will solve any real or imagined energy crisis. In fact, the current U.S. scramble to focus an energy glut not too far down the road as high prices lead to higher profits, new investment and greater capacity. Unfortunately, Washington is using the "crisis" to loosen environmental regulations for refineries and pipelines. And it's pursuing a host of dubious subsidies, tax credits and incentives that amount to a massive handout to the energy industry—an industry that's already doing just fine without them, thank you.

For Canada, the tale is almost all good. In fact, Canada's ample and growing energy supplies are another reason that the U.S. "crisis" is mostly a mirage. The Americans can buy pretty much all the energy they want from Canada at the same price charged to Canadians (that was settled under the NAFTA agreement). In return, Canada gets guaranteed access to the biggest energy market in the world. Sounds like a sweet deal—and even less reason for Canadians to gloat about their neighbor's temporary difficulties.



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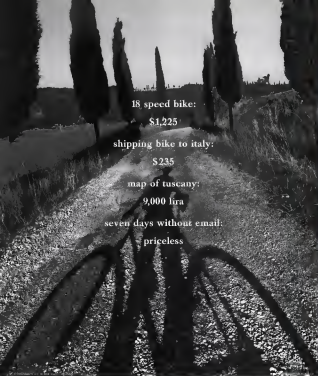
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People

Edited by Shonda Dineen

Shazam, she's hot

A shaggy Barfield is still reeling from the bearded American electrician—but in a good way. Last November, the Winnipeg-born anchor had recently moved from a Dallas TV station to the giant cable news network MSNBC. "Everything was going OK," says the 33-year-old, "then shazam, the electric hit." Barfield, who had been following George W. Bush during the campaign, was catapulted into the spotlight. "It was a dream story," says Barfield, who got her



Barfield and the bearded electrician start at small stations in Central and Western Canada. "The local news journalists can showcase their talents without being cautious. You wouldn't want to cut your teeth on the Monica Lewinsky story."

Since the election, Barfield has amassed quite a following. While she finds Internet sites devoted to her "omggy," she is excited about the industry buzz she has been getting. NBC didn't see light of her but she is rumored to be the preferred Today Show replacement should Katie Couric step down in the near future.

Meanwhile, Barfield carries on with her new show, *Newsfirst*, which she forecasts can't be seen in her native land. And she is peering a look about the explosion of cable news services in the United States—the ones over 12 successful channels currently on air. "There are a growing number of news jinkies," says Barfield. "And I say, 'Great, it keeps me in a Manhattan apartment.'"



Cannon, Larrick, Dickson and Burns find inspiration in a dog named Tricky Woo

They came to rock—not spell

Montreal-based rock band Trick Pony wouldn't be surprised if British grimesters start showing up at their gigs. Lead singer Andrew Dickson, 36, got the band's name from a 1970s BBC television program called *All Creatures Great and Small*. "It's the name of a dog on the show that my Scottish grandparents used to watch a lot," Dickson says. "I grew up hearing about Tricky Woo, but I don't even know if it's the proper spelling."

Even if the grimesters don't show, the band—with Eric Larrick, 24, on bass and vocals, Patrick Cannon, 26, on drums and Phil Burns, 26, on organ and flute—

is doing all right in the fin department. Its songs have appeared on *Desiree*, Céline and Buffy the Vampire Slayer, and in previous albums, *Sometimes I Go*, was chosen as the No. 1 record on the Canadian College Radio charts for 1999 and nominated for a Juno in 2000 for best alternative album. The band is currently on a North American tour to promote its fourth and newest CD, *Les Sables Magiques*.

As it turns out, the TV dog's name is actually spelled Tricky Woo. But that shouldn't bother Dickson, who admits "Our name really means nothing except to my grandparents."

THIS SOPRANO SINGS

Like Uncle Junior, the classy mob boss he plays on his HBO series *The Sopranos*, Dominic Chianese carries on family traditions. His grandfather, a seaman who emigrated from Naples to the Bronx in 1905, was always singing in the house. "He passed on his passion for music to me," says Chianese, who will release a debut CD, *His, His, His*, this week.

Chianese lends his dulcet voice to the original songs as well as some covers, including Kyla Kinslow's *For the Good Times*, Cuban folk song *Guantanamera*, and a couple of early Italian standards. Chianese started his career as a traveling Giffen and Selkous company as a chorus member and, by the 1950s, he

had picked up a gig as master of ceremonies at Garden State City, the Greenwich Village venue famous for showcasing the young Bob Dylan. He appeared in such movies as *The Godfather Part II*, *Day After Tomorrow* and *All the President's Men*. For singing on the sounds of New Jersey tough guy in *The Sopranos*.

But with such a passion for music, why was it until his 71st year was out a CDs? "I was busy surviving, and recording seemed like a luxury," he explains. "Anyway, when going to take a chance on an unknown? Now, because of the show, I have the leverage." And, like the best mob capo, he's not afraid to use it.



The Comeback KING

BY KIMBERLEY NOLLE

It's opening night at the theatre, and the air outside Toronto's St. Lawrence Centre quakes with bright cheer and frantic noises. The play, a two-man production from South Africa called *The Island*, has drawn an eclectic crowd. Most of Canada's noteworthy South African expatriates are here, some looking regal in traditional garb. But so is an unusually large number of local cultural heavyweights, not least Giller Prize benefactor Jack Rubinowitch. At Wacziarg's widow, Sue, Oryx taproom owner Zinauer and Bloor co-founder Michael Budman.

The Affrons have come simply to see the play, an artistic tour de force that helped publicize the plight of political prisoners such as Nelson Mandela when it was first produced in Cape Town in 1973. But others in the audience, including a big contingent from the theatre business, seem only mildly interested in the performance. What they really want to watch is the reveal of *The Island's* producer, Toronto impresario Garth Drabinsky. Faber says they are guaranteed posthumous drama. *The Island's* tale of horror and hope in the face of horrendous oppression is interwoven with that of South Africa's Apartheid. Drabinsky's saga, in which he charms and bullies his way to the top only to come crashing down each time,



is also unavoidably Greek. It has the added advantage of suspense, in that nobody knows how far Drabinsky will climb this time, or how the current episode is going to end.

One thing appears certain: Drabinsky is definitely back. "Garth is creating a lot of buzz," says a respected theatre figure who came to see both the play and the producer. Over the past 18 months, Drabinsky has been gradually emerging from the self-imposed exile that followed the collapse of Luvant Inc., his Toronto-based live theatre empire, signing on as a creative and marketing consultant to old friends such as publishing tycoon Conrad Black and southern Ontario's wealthy Rossini family, who are expanding a vintage resort on Lake Muskoka. And now, for the first time since Luvant imploded amid allegations of fraud, Drabinsky is putting on another play. "What is this, his third, fourth, fifth, seventh coming?" asks Upo Kanda, artistic director of Toronto's Torquay Theatre. "What interests me is that after all that's happened to him he still has a compulsion to be out there."

The fact that Drabinsky is back in showbiz does not mean his Luvant troubles are over. For fines in Drabinsky, 51, and business partner Myron Gorfelt, 57, continue to mount and defend a deluge of legal actions suggested by the meltdown of the company they co-founded in 1989—including \$550 million worth of no-holds-barred lawsuits and counterclaims with Hollywood super-agent Michael Ovitz and Livent, an ongoing RCMP investigation and a slew of outstanding U.S. criminal and civil charges. This monumental conflict erupted in 1998 after Ovitz and a group of U.S. investors bought control of Drabinsky's company and discovered what they alleged were fraudulent transactions designed to make overvalued assets such as *Kiss of the Spider Woman* and *Agrippa* look more profitable.

Since then, only three relatively minor actions have been fully resolved. One U.S. official says an attempt to extradite Drabinsky and Gorfelt to face the U.S. charges is with the justice department in Ottawa, where—given Canada's historic reluctance to turn over alleged white-collar offenders to foreign governments—it could be easier (Ovitz refused to comment). RCMP commercial crime investigators, who carried off boxes of Livent documents in 1998, wait to see whether they think there's a case. The whole matter is expected to take years, perhaps even decades, to get resolved.

But besides from the Drabinsky-Ovitz battle continue to pile up. In Toronto, theatrical supply companies caught by Livent's 1998 bankruptcy are still licking their wounds. In Vancouver, the \$35-million Livent-owned theatre once known as the Ford Centre for the Performing Arts is up for sale for roughly a third of its former value. And SFX Entertain-

ment Inc., the New York company that purchased the rights to most of Drabinsky's blockbuster musicals—all the big Tony Award winners such as *Spider Woman*, *Shogun*, *Boyz n the Trap* and *Fame*, plus *Sexual*—announced in late May that it's pulling the plug on *Sexual* after a six-month run that resulted in one of the largest losses in Broadway history.

How badly Drabinsky himself will be hurt by this latest business fiasco is anyone's guess. He won't talk about it, even obliquely. "A very significant array of wonderful and loyal and caring people that I have known as friends and business colleagues over the years have been very supportive of me in the past three years and they continue to be supportive," Drabinsky told *Macleod's*. "That's as much as I'll say."

Some legal insiders, however, are willing to venture a smattering suggestion. Despite all the moat, not for attribution, you didn't hear it from them—but Drabinsky might just be winning. Last summer, he succeeded in getting a damning report Ovitz commissioned from accounting giant KPMG excluded from the case, arguing that KPMG's past relationship with Drabinsky put it in conflict of interest. Informed observers speculate that Drabinsky overvalued a truly financial statement in that case—and it won't be the last. Several court rulings have also run in Drabinsky and Gorfelt's favour. "Garth may be a fugitive from justice," says a lawyer for a third party caught up in the action. "He may not be able to work in the U.S. But in court, so far, he's won everything. As far as I'm concerned, he'll come out of this ahead."

A remarkable number of influential people hope that's true. This seems to be the story of Drabinsky's life. Part P.T. Barnum, part Fagin Poppins, he is—by his own past admission—complex and difficult, crumbly and ingenious, breathtakingly ambitious, single-minded and self-centered. But he makes up for it somehow with his boundless enthusiasm and unquenchable love of life. The son of an air-conditioning dealer, Drabinsky overcame polio as a boy and was left with a limp in one leg—something he readily identifies as a key factor in shaping his unashamedly ruthless quest for success. By the time he turned 30, he'd financed a condominium development, produced three feature films and had his first Broadway flop, among other things.

The 1980s have been dubbed "the Drabinsky decade" in commemoration of the rise of Caegles Odion Corp., which Gorfelt and Drabinsky lost control of in a colossal 1999 battle with MCA and the Montreal Board of Trade. The pair managed to negotiate the \$88-million purchase of Toronto's Pantages Theatre and the Canadian rights to *The Phantom of the Opera*, the last musical that would become the financial foundation for a string of critically acclaimed productions and a



With *The Island*, the impresario tries his hand again

GARTH DRABINSKY IS BACK, AND CREATING A LOT OF SHOWBIZ BUZZ



Mary Janigan

Opening the floodgates

Water is such an evocative Canadian symbol that it's splashed across the currency, puddling around beavers and loons and owls and lighthouses. So it's only ironic that Newfoundland Premier Roger Grimes is now musing about trading the real thing for buckets of bills. Newfoundland officials caution that nothing has been decided; a ministerial committee will examine the implications of bulk water sales this summer. Followed by public consultations in early fall. But the premier's offhand pronouncements have thrown politicians in other provincial capitals—and especially Ottawa—into a tizzy.

And they have highlighted a frightening reality of modern trade deals, including the 1994 North American Free Trade Agreement with the United States and Mexico: It's impossible to figure out the meaning of pacts that cover everything from governments to services. To put it brutally, governments still don't understand what they have signed.

Water was supposed to stay out of this loop. Because the federal government is responsible for waters that cross or flow along boundaries. Parliament is now debating a bill to prohibit the bulk removal of these waters from their basins. And since the provinces are responsible for internal bodies of water, all have taken similar measures. (Newfoundland passed its law in 1999.) Ottawa is worried that no one wanted our bulk water anyway: shipments would be a target for environmental protesters—and too difficult and costly to transport. An International Joint Commission report noted last year: "The commercial viability of long-distance trade in bulk water from the Great Lakes appears uneconomical."

That confidence was illusory. Federal officials now admit that if Newfoundland offers the water, it will likely find buyers, such as the arid Arab states. That sale would transfer bulk water from a natural resource—which no trading partner has any right to exploit—into a "good." And then the war begins. The first problem is mind-boggling: exactly when would water become a "good"? Ottawa is taking the position that such change would only apply in Newfoundland—and that Newfoundland would be able to regulate how much water is exported.

But it's the federal government that has signed Canada's trade treaties—not the provinces. So nobody really knows whether bulk water will become a "good" in all provinces if it becomes a "good" in Newfoundland. The truth is that trade treaties rarely recognize that critical issues in food safety are often the responsibility of other levels of government. Canada's joint responsibility for water is not mentioned in NAFTA. So one province could plunge its freedomist passions into chaos. "Trade policy today has very little to do with

trade in widgets, it touches on far more sensitive issues," warns Sylvia Ostry, distinguished research fellow at the University of Toronto's Centre for International Studies. "And water is now the issue."

So what happens if bulk water becomes a "good"? Under NAFTA, Canada must treat U.S. and Mexican firms in the same way it treats domestic firms. If Newfoundland grants a contract to export bulk water to a local firm, ignoring an American rival's more competitive bid, the U.S. company could claim damages under NAFTA's Chapter 11 investment protection. "If Newfoundland capriciously favors a local over a U.S. firm, that U.S. firm may have a case if it can prove such discrimination," says Michael Hunt, a professor at Carleton University's Norman Paterson School of International Affairs.

What happens if Newfoundland then wants to turn off the tap? It must prove these are genuinely sound environmental or health reasons for that decision. And it must cut back the supply of foreign purchases in the same proportion that it can back domestic ones. Meanwhile, its fellow provinces could file complaints from foreign buyers who want similar lucrative export opportunities. When Alan Alexandroff, research director for the Mark Centre for International Studies' "In theory, these firms could say, 'I am being denied opportunity elsewhere.'"

In the end, federal officials hope Newfoundland is bluffing, using the threat of water sales to ensure that its resource revenues are not deducted from its equalization payments. Such ploys are dangerous. Newfoundland should keep the taps closed.



Will Newfoundland make water a trade issue?

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Rover's new Mars tricks

It's a quasi-recreationally Canadian way of getting into space. One of the first computer simulations produced by Critical Mass Labs of Montreal involved a heavy-duty tractor equipped with powerful claws and a chain saw for felling trees. The company's Vortex software proved so good at recreating real-life situations, says chief executive Rob Weldon, that NASA is now using it to develop a prototype for a next-generation Mars rover. "Our staff would almost like a video game," says Weldon. "You have full interactivity with the objects in the environment."

Vehicle strength lies in its ability to simulate the actual physics associated with movement. With it, NASA engineers can construct complex, computerized environments to assess how a rover's suspension will per-

joined to the jarring forces caused by rocks and dips in its path. The simulations, conducted by the Autonomy and Robotics Group in the NASA Ames Research Center in Mountain View, Calif., allow Earth-based scientists to plot the course of Martian rovers like 1997's Sojourner. Human operators can then transmit safe driving instructions to the little vehicle. The hope is to one day load a rover with its own navigation software so it can decide for itself which route is best. "It will then be," says Weldon, "more of a drinking machine."

Look out, Spider-Man

Peter Parker, a.k.a. Spider-Man, would be proud, even if Gonard Winkler's device for scaling walls is named after a lizard. The Gekkonator is a startling, 25-kg contraption that allows users to ascend a wide variety of flat surfaces. The device



Goldman's role was critical to the work

seems unusual per se on each limb, and Souths-like or jerks, good for about two hours, on the back to create suction. While based in the Russian city of Yerevan, Garach, hopes emergency service workers will one day use the Goldstone for rescues in high-rise buildings. For safety, only one suction pad can be activated at a time. And the underwater divers, users must keep an eye on how much air is left in the tanks so they don't run empty. "You must never," says Winkler, "let this happen." His device, it seems, lacks Spidey's web shooter for handling sudden free-fall.

Danylo Harenchukha

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3:46 p.m.



3:47 p.m.



3:48 p.m.

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APOCALYPSE CANNES

Films

At a fin-de-siècle festival, a critic contemplates the death of cinema

The *Apocalypse* is a critique of the film industry, a critique of the film industry.



By Brian D. Johnson

It is 2 a.m. in Cannes, and over a glass of champagne Helge Stephenson is explaining how she was robbed blind by a thief in the night. He climbed onto her apartment balcony, slipped through the open door and stole her purse while she slept. At the police lot and found a Chanel scarf or two. "Have you ever been to the lot and found a Chanel scarf or two?" she asks. "In *Apocalypse* Stephenson, who once ran Cannes film festival and now works as a producer's consultant, is a Cannes veteran. If this can happen to her, it can happen to anyone. Sure enough, two days later, I was at the police station to report a \$1,500 theft from a bank machine, a scam so smooth I didn't know I'd been robbed until the next day. I gave my money to a female cop right out of a French movie, who hummed and chuckled to herself as she typed very, very slowly with two fingers.

Every spring we put up with the Cannes con. We get flocked, fight French bureaucracy and push our way through mobs to



get into films that, more often than not, people won't pay to see in North America. Still, we keep coming back, bearing the beach and the bubbly, to search for the grill of international cinema. Last year, we were rewarded with *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon*. In the *Mind for Love* and *Dancer in the Dark*. Not to mention *15, Amore Perso* and *With a Friend Like Harry*, three of the best movies in current release. This year, we wanted to visit. There were bright spots, notably the understated *Atten-just*—the first French-language movie, and the first Canadian picture to win the Cannes d'or, for best feature debut. But a certain gloom seeped over the Croisette as films about war, death and bereavement dominated.

The *Apocalypse* winner, *The Soul Remains* by Italy's Nanni Moretti, told a harrowing story of parents losing their teenage son. Elio Gatti's *The Profusion of Arms* chronicled the birth of kabbalah weaponry under the Medici. The horror of land mines surfaced in Iran's haunting *Roadside* and Boaz's darkly satirical *No Mice*

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Levi. In *The Offertory* Wind, a French soldier undergoes four years of plastic surgery after getting his face blown off in the First World War—*The English Patient* meets *The Elephant Man*.

Meanwhile, films from old masters in their twilight years—*James* like *Godard*, *Riviera*, *Insomnie*, *de Oliveira*—cast a long shadow over the festival. And at times we seemed to be mourning nothing less than the death of cinema, the dominant art form of the 20th century. It was also hard to escape the story that the best movie at this year's festival first premiered in Cannes 22 years ago: Francis Ford Coppola's *Apocalypse Now*. Expanded by 35 minutes, it felt better placed than the original—less like the surfing the Sigs, more like a heavy cruise up the river of the damned. In the *Final Hours*, it also induced a profound nostalgia. Here was a war epic of psychological depth, without an act of patriotic nonsense or a single anti-poster-generated moment.

As guests lunched in Cannes, Coppola's son(s) showed the original movie had flummoxed the media. "We were supposed to deliver an action film," he said, "and it became more of a philosophical opera." Later, Coppola's cinematographer, the legendary Vittorio Storaro, talked about the death of cinema—in literal terms. Using an agenda book for a prop, he flipped it over and over, showing how the detail of a film negative is reduced over and over as prints are struck, and then again in video and DVD versions. Storaro also lamented the fact that classics such as *The Godfather* are literally dying, their negative fading into extinction. He recalled that when he printed the color *Apocalypse* because it was not properly processed, "I cried, because I now that I'd lost part of my life." But then, debking into the dichotomy of colorized, he explained how a new Technicolor dynamic system saved 75 per cent of the image.

To look at three aging warriors, Coppola and Storaro, you could miss the audience. Their work is not only behind them, it's vanishing, decaying like the human body. Cinema, that indelible art form, turns out to be more perishable than pork. *Apocalypse Now* was also the watershed that marked



Film is turning out to be more perishable than pork. Here, now from the March 1965, Coppola and Storaro, who Gooding Jr. left for in Pearl Harbor

Hollywood's last prodigious adventure with the Sinister generation of megapixels cinema in America. And if Coppola became its godfather, Jean-Luc Godard was the god of the movement that inspired it.

So it was only fitting that, aside from *Apocalypse Now*, the other great film at Cannes was from Godard, the old master of the French New Wave. At 70, Godard is the Bob Dylan of film, a splash-like survivor incapable of acceptance. And *Elle* de *Parler* (*Parler* of *Love*) is his *Time Out of Mind*, a poetic elegy to a vanishing cinema, to a lost Paris and to memory itself—a film that holds time in its hands like a wounded bird. It is strange Godard, narrative distance muddled with postmodernism. Along the way, there are jokes at Steven Spielberg in particular and at Americans in general—"Who have no past as they buy the restaurant of color." But what takes you unawares is the underdog of exquisite melancholy. With dodgy images of the Seine, Godard surrenders to nostalgia, that forbidden fruit of intellectuals. Then, after an



hour of black and white, he shatters the spell by cutting to the chaotic haze of super-saturated video, as if conceding to the new technology with a shrug.

While Godard delivered cinema's last rites, I went looking for its future at a chateau in the hills, where a trade was making a plan (and for a movie that was not even finished. *Levi* of the *Paris*, a \$370-million (US) trilogy adapted from the J. R. R. Tolkien classic. Consisting of three seasons shot concurrently, it will try to do Middle Earth with *Star Wars* for our outer space. The chateau was about with workers erecting sets for a gala party to which we weren't invited. I watched a coffee rail a chartered roof onto a hobbit house with a staple gun. Herded into an id from news conference, we listened to a studio concave house. "We're not releasing a film. We're not even releasing three films. We're creating a brand." He went on to insist "we're not going to cheapen it with hype." *He's not sure it changes it with hype* (So what's the deal with the bustle of journalists at the chateau?)

The trilogy's New Zealand director, Peter Jackson, rebuffed about computer-generated characters who have their own brains

"You basically gonna burn and they start to fight. It's weird, because at one point they started roasting when we didn't tell them to." We then interviewed the actors—groups of hipsters grilling groups of hobbits—until I began to feel like a computer-generated journalist. A bandit Liv Ullmann, a rapper and childlike, was persuaded to speak a phrase in "Elvish." A reporter beside me passed a note: "Elvish has left the building."

Back in Cannes, as the festival went on, another theme (aside from *Levi*) began to emerge. This was the year of patrician (but to be confused with patric, a French drink that turns like lemon). Left and right, directors were cannibalizing cinema past. Opening night's *Minions* (an American-made movie ball, a post-patrician—a barely fake foreign film from the borderless sea of pop culture, with Nicole Kidman waving through 19th-century Paris at a 21st-century fair. Paris itself is also the setting for *CC*, Roman Coppola's feature debut, co-written/produced by his father, Francis. A jumble of *R* 102, *Star Wars* and *Apocalypse Now*, at the story of a young American making a sci-fi movie about a tribe in a white-hot space. As a return it did for Roman-Coppola, it is a century value—the art playing in the cultural debris of his generation—but little else.

There were half a dozen films about actors, including Jacques Rivette's urbane comedy of romantic errors. He wrote, and David Lynch's *Michael Dwyer*, which after the prize for best director with Joel Coen's *The Man Who Killed Don Quixote*. Salvaged from a rejected ABC pilot, *Michael Dwyer* is basically *Two People Live in Hollywood*, a descriptive interlude about two women, an actress and a building movie star. *Thou Deep River, Ours*. There are heavy moments, and talking of her lesbian sex. But Lynch's surrealism still seems bogus, as if it's selling smoke and mirrors like to much alienation. *Conc* film, which stars Billy Bob Thornton as a barber driven to blackmail, is a bloodless *Shelby*. A black-and-white descent into *How America* in the noir style of James M. Cain. Intensely crafted but deeply smug.

Cannes makes critics grumpy. At the awards, we were awarded as Liv Ullmann jury awarded three prizes on Michael Haneke's *Le Pianiste*, a riveting but propulsive drama from France starring Isabelle Huppert as a piano teacher who sings with her mother and across a low-society world with dominant games. Only Huppert deserved her award, for remaining calmly credible against impossible odds. Caravaggio, meanwhile, could take solace in the least triumph of *Apocalypse*, signaling the birth of an original cinema still unshowered by cynicism.

Read the weekend in Film 2: Cannes's Cannes: Raycliffe. www.fox.com

An uncultured Pearl

The (late) British director's Pearl Harbor was a blockbuster (and far to the west) of the war. The studio tried to please both the American and Japanese markets in order to win the \$400 million (US) it needs to break even. Director Michael Bay (*Armageddon*, *The Rock*) plans for the respect that has to be eluded. And the stars hope it rings true

for all the sundries who shared their stories. Pearl Harbor will likely rank on all counts. History buffs will be offended by its caricatured portrait of President Franklin D. Roosevelt (Ken Watanabe) and its halfhearted dramatization of Japan's motives and secret preparations for the surprise attack. The actual war—400,000 of bombs, bullets, blood and innocent sailors—will surely prove too unglorious and too complex to offend for their sundries who have seen it all before

in *War*. Saving Private Ryan and *Top Gun* and the world's bound to disappoint fans of *San Attila*, who know there is more to this war than becoming a big action hero. *Attila* did his actor, approached under Bruce Willis in the last Ray-directed blockbuster, *Armageddon*. There he was a loose cannon, part of a planet team of soldiers committed to save the planet. In *Pearl Harbor* he's on his own, forced to strategize and fly right. Attila's choice

was, Kelly McCawley, and his best friend, Danny Walker (Josh Hartnett), are a couple of American fighter pilots longing for action. Since the United States has yet to enter the war, Kelly volunteers to fly with the British. They take time because, as we are told, time and time again, he is the last pilot in the air corps. He comes back to Hawaii in a hero's role, exactly what the Americans will need on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941. Though it's hard to believe in a hero who

loses his fellow flyers with the movie battle cry "Let's play a game of chicken with these Jap suckers!" Still, there is one good reason to have Attila as the star of *Pearl Harbor*—his way with the ladies. He makes a couple of women love story musically touching when his character returns from England to find his best friend romancing his girl—*they* thought he was dead. Attila's reunion with the girl-child nurse, Evelyn (Kate Beck

insley), is the film's one shining moment. But then the bombs start to fall, and Kate and Danny must take to the skies. Following the debut at Pearl Harbor, the boys are sent to Tokyo for the installation. There the film turns into a jingoistic morality tale—a heavy-handed reminder that America won't let the war end. And this account of "the date which will live in infamy" is left to wash and burn.

Shirley Davis

Actress Seana McKenna combines brains with depth—and a penchant for playfulness

SMART COOKIE

BY JOHN REMROSE

Last summer, when Seana McKenna was playing the title role in Stratford's 2,500-year-old tragedy *Medea* at Ontario's Stratford Festival, there was an interruption from the audience. It came just as McKenna's Medea was about to lead her two young sons out of sight in order to slaughter them—revenge on her husband, Jason, who had abandoned her for a younger woman. As McKenna started to take the boys away, someone near the stage implored loudly, "Don't go!" The light in Seana McKenna's eyes intensified as she tells this anecdote. For the 44-year-old actress, it demonstrates her dramatic ability to win the audience to the depths of the human heart and make them forget they're watching fiction. "When that person spoke out," she recalls, "it sent shivers through me. That person was 100-per-cent present to what was happening. I thought, 'This is why we do what we do. This is why theatre matters.'"

McKenna doesn't say so, but another reason theatre matters in this country is her own potent stage presence. She can take difficult roles such as Medea, or De Vivien Bearing, the cancer-stricken heroine of Margaret Edson's *Wish—* which she played last winter in Vir-

ginia and Toronto—and make them so fresh and believable as the girl next door. She can create grandeur without phoniness and intimacy without sentimentality. "Seana's natural talent and her early classical training, especially in Shakespeare, have given her a tremendous range," says Stratford artistic director Richard Mottram. "She is equally at home playing Noel Coward and Tennessee Williams. As well, her daring intelligence is in perfect balance with her empathy."

McKenna's range is on display in the new Stratford season (May 28 to Nov. 4). She's writing out in a new direction with her first Coward role, the witty *Amanda*, in the classic 1930 comedy *Private Lives* (May 30 to Nov. 2). Later in the season, she'll take the part of Anne Dorset, a woman crippled by a stroke in *Good Mother*, a world premiere from up-and-coming Canadian playwright Darrin Anderson (*like Medea*, that show will be directed by McKenna's husband, Miles Pate). She's also playing Chorus in the festival's production of Shakespeare's *Henry V* (June 2 to Nov. 4).

Intrigued on the morning after her second preview performance of *Private Lives*, McKenna answers questions with a playfulness not unlike *Amanda*'s



Sometimes her fine response is to laugh heartily, and her speech is continually broken by those sudden gushes of her voice her fans know well. "When I announce I'm about to dramatically change direction in my line of questioning," McKenna looks at me coyly and delivers an old but good conundrum: "Will I get whiplash?" Her hair, shaved off for *Wish*, hasn't entirely grown back yet, leaving her with a grey, cap-like growth that contrasts with her auburn lips and finger-nails. But the most striking thing about the actress is the shiffling intensity of grey-blue eyes.

In *Private Lives*, she plays opposite the hugely talented veteran Brian Bedford, who takes the role of *Amanda*'s lover, Elyot (Bedford also directs the show). Their on-stage relationship features riotous badinage with the barbs flying as thickly as blossoms in a May windstorm. "Being play with you, he plays with the audience, and he plays hariball," McKenna says. She goes on to compare their adversarial stance to the duelling of two *foils* duennas, each trying to draw a bigger reaction from the audience. Confesses McKenna: "You're always sort of thinking to yourself, 'That was lovely laugh you got, dear, but if you think that was good, you watch this.'"

McKenna's independence of spirit is clearly more than just a spillover from *Amanda*. It has powered her career for more than two decades. In the mid-'70s, she dropped out of the University of Toronto and fled her native city to attend the National Theatre School in Montreal. Even before she graduated, the Stratford Festival offered her a job. In a typical display of independent thinking, McKenna turned it down. "I didn't want to go spoiled," she says. "This is a big facility with beautiful costumes, a good psychocore and eight months a year of secure employment. But I would have had to go on being an apprentice at Stratford, taking only the smallest of roles. I wanted to be on the boards. I wanted to get out and see the country."

After three years of working in big and little theatres across Canada,

McKenna finally succumbed to Stratford's lure in 1983, and quickly established herself as someone to watch: her incoherent *John* opposite Colin Firth's *Ramona* in 1984 is still talked about. But the glow died of playing young female roles, especially passive, tragic ones, which she felt did not reflect her own maturing as a woman. "After you've played enough classical ingenues, you want to shake yourself up," she says. "I'd had enough of *oylet* and *oylet*." So she left the festival in 1985 to be an intimate actor once again, honing

them, "You're not alone out there."

McKenna's great triumph in playing *Medea* was in winning sympathy for a woman who kills her own children. "Hopefully, few in the audience will have done this," she jokes. "But like *Medea*, they do know what it's like to feel jealous, to feel out of control, to feel deceived, to feel violent. *Medea* is different from us in degree only—we're all on the same spectrum." After such a messy character, playing the rich but virtuous *Amanda* might seem a bit of a come-down. Is there a challenge in the role?



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For *Private Lives*, in which she appears opposite Brian Bedford, she aims to capture *Amanda*'s "juvenile life force"

her skills on more contemporary work. But the classical stage at Stratford continued to beckon, and since the early '90s she's found festival work with stints at major Canadian and U.S. theatres.

McKenna's power onstage is much more than the effect of a virtuosic intelligence. Whether playing icy Lady Macbeth or a subtly desperate *Blanche DuBois*, she sounds an emotional depth that finds an echo with her audiences. "I think you have to be willing to reveal those parts of your personality—all our personality—that you don't want people to see," McKenna insists. "It's a sharing, and you can only sustain it if you have faith that the people in the audience have experienced a similar thing. Really, you are asking to

McKenna, who lives with Potter and their three-year-old son, Collin, in a village near Stratford, pauses to consider. "The challenge is capturing *Amanda*'s essence, which is a very strong, positive life force. Her philosophy is to be kind to everybody to be as gay as possible. The challenge in playing her is to keep it light, not too light, so that one doesn't go towards such natural melancholy."

Natural melancholy? My car picks at this admission. But the interview is over, and there's no time to probe further. No doubt her melancholy will creep up in some future performance of *Children of Wilbur*—perhaps when Seana McKenna once again reveals her secret selves and reaches the levels of that witching hour, out there in the infinite dark. ■

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2. *A WINTER WIND*, Jean Graham (2)
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Allan Fotheringham

The irrepressible Kim

This is a romantic story. Romance doesn't much enter politics, but we need more of it. Especially when it involves surprise ministers, who need everything they can get.

One of the tragic stories of our tragic politics—more tragic than tragic, one supposes—was the brief, shining career of Kim Campbell. A bright and bubbly personality, she will perhaps one day write a book about it, and it would be a lively one. As the Kennedys used to say: "Pardon your mother, but never forget their names." Kim could have a number of journalists I could name in her gun sight.

She was an academic and in high school in Vancouver. And an accomplished stage performer in university days while at University of British Columbia law school. She had a most unusual upbringing in that her mother—while Kim was still a child—took off and lived in Europe for a decade or so.

Her life, her restless nature fuelled by who knows what, resembles an energetic mountain goat leaping from one to another. She was elected to the Vancouver school board, where the next year an older man, Nathan Dervin, he was a brainy math professor at UBC. So brainy that when those world championship chess contests began to attract public attention, the CBC live him in London to deliver media commentary. She and Dervin married.

She joined a prestigious Vancouver law firm and, after promising to stay forever, fled within months to run for the leadership of the province's Social Credit Party, where she received 16 votes. She struck dumb a burlesque crowd in gritty East Vancouver by confining her, too, like her audience, had suffered hardship. She had tried to learn the cello. She and Dervin parted.

Onions beckoned, thanks to Vancouver Green MP Pat Carney, who, bowing out of elected politics due to health problems, gifted her with a seat. A media tour of the cabinet followed and, with B. Mulroney bowing out, Kim one night gave a warty speech before a gaggle of rich Tory toffs in Toronto. The late John Bassett, who at one time owned both the Toronto Telegram and the Toronto Maple Leafs, was so bowled over along with wife Isabel they immediately raised so much money for Campbell's leadership campaign that other candidates (including the much more qualified Barbara Mc



Douglass unfortunately one decade older) folded their tents and wailed for the inevitable. It came: two Tory seats in Ottawa. Dervin was quoted as hoping the world was so he could put a bumper sticker on his car: "I screwed the prime minister."

Kim had trained a young lawyer. Her firm apparently became too much. One evening she came home from her busy schedule. His clothes were gone. So was he. The only thing left was a garter nose.

Jean Chrétien is an old-fashioned politician: who believes in paragon: the glue that keeps the Grits in power forever. He is a traditionalist who believes that unemployed ex-prime ministers—even from the enemy camp—must be taken care of. No Vancouver law firm would take Kim back. She hadn't even been in Ottawa long enough (six years) to qualify for the Commonsense pension. JC hand her up. Canadian consul general in sunny Los Angeles. It's where she met Hershey.

We are now on 64th, a skip and a jump in from Broadway, at the Helen Hayes Theatre, right near door to the famous Sack's, where all the nervous opening night stars collect at midnight to see if the fine edition of *The New York Times* will establish them as icons or supplicants at the U.I. office next morning. Hershey Felder is absolutely brilliant.

At the Helen Hayes, in a one-man-show called *George Gershwin Alive*, he is onstage without an accompaniment, vowing on two hours, playing the role of the genius who taught the world that American jazz could be translated into symphony—and even opera. Fifty-something Kim Campbell and thirty-something Hershey Felder are that 2001 expression called "comparisons," the dumb name for two people who are together. Hershey Felder is from Montreal and was performing on the concert stage at 11. At 13, he was a feature with Montreal's Yiddish Repertory Theatre in *Let My Father Tell Me*. At 17 he began concert piano studies at the Juilliard and at the same age made his concert debut in Russian with Gershwin's *Rhapsody in Blue*. He is mesmerizing in singing, piano-playing and acting as Gershwin—born in Brooklyn to Russian immigrants and amplifying his name while leading to *Enough Lady Be Good* no *Concerto in F* and *An American in Paris* on to the shocking 1935 black opera *Porgy and Bess*.

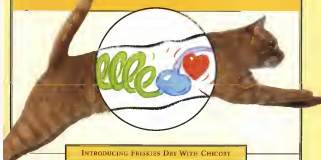
He leads us to Gershwin's tragic death, at age 38, of a brain tumour. And Kim Campbell is a very happy person today

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